SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1882.

FATAL ASSAULT.

An inquest was held on Saturday last by the coroner, Dr. Blaney, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Balla Dajee, a mason, who died from the effects of an assault alleged to have been committed on him by Pherozeshaw Nusserwanjee. It appears Pherozeshaw Nusserwanjee, who is an inspector of works in the Public Works Department, felt dissatisfied with the way in which the deceased Balla Dajee was doing his work in the Grand Arsenal. At about noon on the Friday previous, the 3rd instant, Pherozeshaw turned deceased away, and, it is alleged, struck him two blows on the stomach with his clenched fist. The brother of Balla Dajee, who witnessed the assault, left the arsenal and accompanied his brother to Old Nagpada, where they lived with their father. On leaving the arsenal, Balla complained of a severe pain in the stomach, and at about 4 p. m. on the same day he became very ill. The matter was reported to the police, and Balla Dajee was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died two hours after admission.

The following evidence was recorded :—

Dajee Lowjee deposed.—I am a discharged policeman. I live at Old Nagpada. Deceased was my son. His age was 23 years. We lived together. He was a bricklayer and was employed in the Bombay Arsenal with his brother Gunput. About seven or eight years ago he complained of pains in the left side below the false ribs. The part was not swollen, but the pain was severe. I applied marking-nut to the skin over the painful part, and he got better. He did not complain of the pain again. He did not suffer from ague, and had had good health for the last eight years. At 8 a. m. yesterday the deceased and his brother Gunput left home together, after taking their morning meal. The deceased ate as heartily as usual, and seemed to be quite well when he left home. At 2 p. m. I was in my verandah on the third storey of my house when I heard somebody vomiting in my room. I went in and I saw it was the deceased. He was vomiting dark-coloured blood; he vomited about half a seer. His brother Gunput was with him. I asked deceased what was the matter, and he said he had been struck in the abdomen by a Parsee. Immediately afterwards deceased became restless, and his breathing became difficult. I asked my son Gunput why he had not reported the matter to the police, and he said he was afraid to do so. I then sent Gunput for a policeman. Policeman B 1304 brought a bullock rekla, into which he placed the deceased. I got into the rekla with him, and we drove to the Mazagon police office, and thence we came to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the deceased was admitted about 5 p. m. I remained with him, and he died about 7 p. m. The deceased identified the man here present, who says his name is Pherozeshaw Nusserwanjee as the man who struck him.

Gunput Dajee deposed.—I am a bricklayer and live with my father, the first witness, in Old Nagpada. Deceased was my brother. He was also a bricklayer. We were both employed in the Grand Arsenal. Yesterday morning we both went to our work. We walked to the arsenal. The deceased was then quite well. We were at work building the wall of a shed. We were on a scaffolding when the maistry came there at noon to look at the work. The maistry is here present and says his name is Pherozeshaw Nusserwanjee. Pherozeshaw came up on the staging and found fault with the work of the deceased. He pulled a stone out of the masonry work and abused the deceased for doing bad work. The deceased told Pherozeshaw not to abuse him, when Pherozeshaw told the deceased to leave the work. The deceased went down from the staging, and Pherozeshaw followed him. I followed Pherozeshaw down the staging. As soon as Pherozeshaw got down he struck the deceased three blows with his clenched fist on the left side, and gave him several kicks on one leg. The deceased did not strike Pherozeshaw. Pherozeshaw was turning the deceased out of the Arsenal, and the deceased went out, and I went out after him. The blows that Pherozeshaw struck the deceased were hard blows. Pherozeshaw was angry at the time he was striking the deceased. Pherozeshaw never struck the deceased before. As soon as the deceased got about 100 yards away from the Arsenal gate, he said he felt giddy, and sat down on the ground and perspired. He was unable to answer questions. After sitting there for half an hour he got up to go home. As we walked home he sat down several times. We reached home about 2 p.m., and when we got there the deceased perspired profusely and vomited blood. He vomited about half a seer of blood. My father became alarmed and sent me for a policeman, and I went and brought one, and he took the deceased away in a rekla to the Mazagon police office, and thence to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Deceased told my father that the maistry, meaning Pherozeshaw, had struck him. Pherozeshaw and the deceased abused each other on the staging. Deceased had been employed under Pherozeshaw for the last eight days. They were not previously acquainted. Pherozeshaw and the deceased had no previous quarrel. When Pherozeshaw was striking the deceased, the store lascar here present, who says his name is Rajoo Bappoo, was there, and there were four bricklayers on the scaffolding; they could all see the deceased struck.

Rajoo Bappoo deposed.—I am a store lascar in the Grand Arsenal. About noon yesterday I was on watch in the arsenal compound, when I saw the deceased and the man here present, who says his name is Pherozeshaw Nusserwanjee, coming towards me. Pherozeshaw was pushing the deceased by the shoulder, telling him to leave the premises. Just then a lascar shouted to me that a prow had come into the arsenal basin, and I went there. I did not see the deceased again. I did not separate the deceased and Pherozeshaw. There were many people passing backwards and forwards at the time Pherozeshaw was pushing deceased.

Mahadoo Balla deposed.—I am a bricklayer, and work in the Grand Arsenal. Deceased was employed as a bricklayer on the work with me. Yesterday at noon deceased was working on a staging about 30 feet from me, when the man now present, who says his name is Pherozeshaw Nusserwanjee, came upon the staging to examine the work. He went and looked at the work of the deceased, and immediately afterwards the deceased and his brother went down the staging, followed by Pherozeshaw.

Dr. Sidney Smith deposed.—I am surgeon to the coroner, and live at Mazagon. I examined the body of the deceased Balla Dajee with the coroner's jury. There was a mark on the left side below the ribs, which appears to have been produced by the application of marking-nut. I immediately afterwards made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. Under the skin opposite the spleen there was an effusion of blood, very small in quantity. I found, on opening the abdomen, that it was full of clotted blood and serum, the origin of which I traced to a rupture of the spleen. The spleen was about ten times its normal size and was very soft and friable. I am of opinion that the cause of death was hæmorrhage consequent on rupture of the spleen. The blow which could rupture such a diseased spleen need not necessarily have been given with much force. I think a push or a shove could have ruptured such a spleen, or the effort to get out of the way of a blow or falling on the ground.

Mr. Charles Easdon deposed.—I am apothecary attached to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and reside on the premises. The deceased was brought to hospital by police constable No. 1304 B from the Mazagon police office at about 5 p. m. on the 3rd instant. He was then in a state of extreme collapse, but conscious. He said that he was employed as a mason in the Bombay Arsenal, and that about 12 o'clock noon yesterday he was assaulted by a Parsee maistry or muccadum of the works, who struck him three blows with his clenched fist over the left side of the abdomen, and also kicked him on his legs. On examination I found no external marks of injury on the body. He was cold, pulseless, and restless, with irritability of the stomach and in a sinking condition; he complained of severe pain in the left side of the abdomen in the region of the spleen. There was difficulty of, and hurried breathing and a distended state of the abdomen. He remained in hospital, but never rallied, and died in this state of collapse at about 7 o'clock last night. The man here present, who says his name is Pherozeshaw Nusserwanjee, was brought before the deceased yesterday soon after his admission. The deceased identified Pherozeshaw as the man who assaulted him. Pherozeshaw did not speak. The father of the deceased was present at the time.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further inquiry to the 7th instant.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Prizes were distributed to the successful students of this institution on Saturday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner presiding. Among those present were :—Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Brigadier General, Mrs. and Miss Carnegy, Surgeon-General Gilborne, A.M.D., Colonel Hancock, Dr. Henry Cook, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Van Heythuysen, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mathew, Professor Wordsworth, Mr. H. Curwen, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens, Dr. Murphy, Mr. Pigott, Mr. Branson, Mr. Bythell, Dr. Cody, Mr. and Mrs. M. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, the Rev. F. L. and Mrs. Sharpin, Dr. and Mrs. Waters, Mr. Starling, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. and Mrs. Manson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Westlake, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. Van Ruith, Mr. H. I. P. Thompson, Mr. Westall, Mr. McHinch, Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C. I. E., Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Marzban, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Mr. S. P. Pundit, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Venayek Wasudew, Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, &c.

The walls of the room were hung with specimens of Indian art, and the visitors inspected with great interest the work done by the students, and exhibited in the school premises.

Mr. Griffiths read the following interesting report :—Our first thought in meeting on this occasion must naturally turn with deep regret to the absence of H. E. the Governor, whose intention it was to occupy this chair to-day. In other places, and in a better way than lies in my power, has sympathy and condolence been offered on our behalf to his Excellency for the deplorable bereavement that is the cause of his not being present. The subject is too delicate to dwell upon on this occasion, and while we regret his Excellency's absence, we acknowledge with hearty thanks the prompt and ready way in which the Hon. Mr. Ashburner has responded to our request for his presence and assistance. I will not trouble you further than I can help with details of this report which is before us, and which would naturally appear dry and uninteresting to most people; but will first mention that the result of the examination by Colonel Waddington and Mr. F. W. Stevens is for the most part satisfactory. The exhibition of prize drawings will give a general notion of the progress of the students—the certificate and prizes will indicate the individuals who have made the greatest advancement. The examination embraced the following subject :—Elementary school :—Free-hand drawing from copies; model and object drawing; practical geometry; perspective; delineation of diagrams on the black-board; orthographic projection; drawing from the round in outline; drawing from the round in light and shade; and drawing from natural foliage. In the advanced school :—Painting, architecture; sculpture; wood-engraving and pottery. The examiners state that "to the examinations for art certificates (in addition to the students of the elementary school) were admitted, also all candidates for arts certificates. It included, therefore, several students of the advanced school, drawing masters already employed as such in Government and private schools in Bombay and the mofussil, and boys attending to the drawing classes established in September last in some of the Government schools in Bombay. Altogether 119 students presented themselves for the art certificates. The result of the first grade certificate examination may be looked on as satisfactory. From the elementary school, only students of six months' standing and under were admitted, and the drawing classes from the different schools had been the same time under tuition. For the second grade certificates very few students from the elementary school appeared. Of the total of 31 candidates who presented themselves for the second grade examination, five failed to satisfy the examiners with their completed drawings, and were not admitted further, 12 passed and are entitled to certificates, and 14 failed in the paper examination. Of these 14, five failed in prospective only, one in free-hand drawing only, and the remaining eight failed in either two or three heads of the seven, into which the examination was divided. The failures in perspective were again as last year mainly owing to the inability of the students to give clear written descriptions of the technical terms in most common use. The result is not to be wondered at, as most of the students have a very limited knowledge of English, and there are no vernacular text books of perspective. As laid down by Mr. Griffiths in his memorandum a knowledge of English should be made a *sine qua non* for the training classes for teachers, who will for the next few years, at all events, form the bulk of the candidates for second and third grade certificates. The results of the second grade examination are decidedly satisfactory, and probably will not be surpassed for some time; for it must be remembered that the majority of the candidates are students of several years' standing. We were specially struck with the high standard of the completed drawings sent up. Model drawing, especially in which last year all failed, showed a vast improvement five being considered excellent. In free-hand drawing, too, out of 25 examined only one obtained a mere pass, 21 being adjudged good, and three excellent. The two candidates, who appeared for the third grade certificate examination, were also allowed to appear for the subjects in which they had failed in the second grade at the last examination, as on their obtaining their second grade certificates depended their retention of their present appointment as drawing masters. The one who failed did so in perspective only. With a view more particularly to test the progress made by the elementary school, and in order to enable us to award the prizes, we examined the best of the works executed by the students during the year. The subjects included were the same as those included in the art certificate examination. We were well satisfied with the drawings shown us, and are able to report that good progress has been made in all subjects except practical geometry. The works of the students of the advanced school were also examined and prizes awarded. In the painting atelier three of these prizes were carried off by Ganpat Kedary, a student of great promise. For the foliage prize some admirable drawings were shown, and we found some difficulty in selecting the one entitled to the prize. The studies from the antique, too, were excellent, as were also copies from native stone carving, which are most valuable as specimens of native art. In the sculpture atelier very satisfactory progress has been made, the modelling from foliage being specially good. During the year a good deal of work has been done in supplying models for the decorative stone work of the G. I. P. Railway Terminus, the John Connon High School, and the Alexandra Girls School. A very spirited model of an elephant (since reproduced in silver under the supervision of Mr. Terry) has also been executed by one of the students, Dewjee Bhawn, who has since left the school for employment on the new palace at Baroda. In order to test the progress of the architectural class we examined their completed drawings and found the best set very creditably executed, the two prize designs were well drawn and showed much merit. On the whole, we think the students have made fair progress since the last examination. We were pleased to hear from Mr. Griffiths, the Superintendent, that the students had commenced studying native architecture, a branch much to be encouraged. We may mention that many of the successful students of last year have left the school and obtained employment as draftsmen in architects and engineers' offices in the presidency, showing how useful and how much needed this branch is to the above professions. In the wood-engraving class the students have been chiefly employed in illustrating manuals of botany, geology, &c. We are not able to report any marked progress. The pottery department has made very considerable advance during the year, and the articles turned out show great improvement in colour, design and material, though in manufacture improvement is much needed. The ware now attracts much attention in Europe, and we understand that a large order as recently been received from the Prince of Wales. Thirteen students divided into two classes were practically examined, each being set to paint a piece of ware from his own design. The care and quickness with which they worked, and the very elegant and tasteful design produced, showed the great aptitude for this banch of art. Two prizes were awarded in this department for the best and second best designs. The art metal work atelier has not yet been regularly reorganised, nor does it form an integral part of the school. Some work, however, has been done for different public and private buildings. The department should, if possible, be revived, and made to form a regular portion of school. The Ellis Prize for the best original production executed during the year by any student of the school was awarded to a painted study of foliage from nature by D. F. de Mello. Perhaps it will not be out of place on an occasion like this, if I say something regarding art culture of the principles of which this institution endeavours to be an exponent. Much has been said and written of late about the deterioration of Indian art supposed to be attributable mainly to the influence of European importations. But those acquainted with the history of art know perfectly well that Indian art, which is no longer inventive, is simply following the same inevitable law which marked the decline and final extinction of the arts in Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Rome. The conditions which called that art into being no longer exist. If Indian art is to be a living art, she must adapt herself to the altered circumstances, and accommodate herself to the requirements of the present day. Unless we have the genius to utilize her in the same way that old Rome utilized the arts of Greece, Indian art is already doomed. We possess a country richly endowed with art, but we see unfortunately that ignorance and apathy are squandering her resources. Let us, therefore, consider it our bounden duty to preserve the treasures that remain, and to rouse the people of the country to new effort, using our utmost power to keep alive the flame that has for so long a period shone over this vast Empire. The best means of attaining this end is undoubtedly the education of the public in art, and this is to be effected, not only by Schools of Art, in which only comparatively few can receive art culture, but by establishing museums and picture galleries, to which the general public can resort, for purposes of recreation and instruction, where opportunity afforded for seeing and admiring the best specimens of objects for general use and for decoration, where the artizan can study the varied examples of his special craft; and where all may be brought under the elevating and refining influence which association with the beautiful and the true must always have on the minds of men. In every important town in Europe we find picture galleries and art museums. How is it that a city like Bombay claiming the proud title of *Urbs prima in Indis* contains among its many admirable institutions for the advancement of learning no art museum, no picture gallery? Let it be remembered that these institutions are no less necessary as a means of education than as a means of preserving our art treasures among us. "The collector is abroad," and some of our finest art works of every description are being carried off to enrich the museums of Europe and America; and before long we may find we have to travel far away from India to see the best specimens of her art work. In connection with this building in which we are assembled, I should very much like to see another stretching from the south-east end parallel to the Esplanade Market Road as far, if funds admit, as the entrance to the new G. I. P. terminus. This building should be of two storys, the ground floor to be devoted to the purposes of an art museum, the upper floor to be a picture gallary. The building might be designed on an elastic principle and added to in sections as funds were available. The Government, in the first place, should be the principal contributor towards the maintenance of the scheme. Secondly, the Municipality should be a liberal contributor. In Europe, the municipalities contribute immense sums towards the endowment and maintenance of art, museums and picture galleries. And thirdly, I can conceive of nothing worthier, to which the rich natives of this city might devote their surplus wealth, than to the endowment of one, two, or more rooms, as their means would admit, in this Imperial Art Museum, which would be a glory and ornament to the presidency, and which would be the means of giving to thousands of their fellow-subjects a healthful, refining and elevating means of recreation. Each room or set of rooms should be called after their donors' names, so that we might have our Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Rooms, our Munguldas Nathoobhoy Rooms, our Sassoon Rooms, our Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Rooms, our Maneckjee Petit Rooms, &c., &c. I beg earnestly to commend these matters to your immediate notice, and assure you that no effort on my part shall be wanting to aid and carry out the scheme.

The Chairman then distributed certificates and prizes to the students of the school. The following is a list of students who received certificates :—

Elementary School of Art.—1st Grade art.—M. F. Dias, 2 Mangesh Subaram, 3 Atmaram N. Phunsalker, and 4 Dwarkanath P. Dadarkar.

School of Art.—2nd Grade art.—1 L. M. Gomes, 2 Madan Pandurang, 3 C. R. D' Lemos, 4 Krishnarao Bhai Rupji, 5 Tookaram Ramkrishna, 6 Bapooji Dinanathji, 7 Chiranjilal Dunichand, 8 Joseph D'Esperance, 9 E. W. Fritchley, and 10 Dattoo Krishna Devadhar.

College of Science.—11 Prabhaker Gangadhar Bhide, and 12 Waman Krishna Hardikar.

School of Art.—3rd Grade art.—1 Krishnarao Bhai Rupji.

The following is a list of students to whom prizes, &c., have been awarded :—

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.

1st prize for the best free-hand drawing from copies, Rs. 12—Simon M. Alvares, prize; J. D'Esperance, highly commended; E. W. Fritchley and J. F. Carvalho, commended.

2nd prize for the best free-hand drawing executed within one year of joining school, Rs. 10—Oliver Viegas, prize; Carsetji Manekji, Bhicaji Govind, and Kavasji Merwanji, commended.

3rd prize for the best free-hand drawing executed within 6 months of joining school, Rs. 8—Narayen Vithal Bhade, prize; Shivram Narayen and Ramchandra Yeshwant, commended.

1st prize for the best sheet of model drawing, Rs. 10—E. W. Fritchley, prize; Narayen Vithal Bhade, highly commended; J. D'Esperance, Simon M. Alvares, and Narsiram Dulabhram, commended.

1st prize for the best sheet of practical geometry, Rs. 5—Narayen Vithal Bhade, prize; E. W. Fritchley, commended.

1st prize for the best sheet of perspective diagram, Rs. 5—Narayen Vithal Bhade, prize; Simon M. Alvares, highly commended; Sorabji Jamsetji Maistri, commended.

1st prize for the best sheet of orthographic projection, Rs. 5.—Narayen Vithal Bhade. 2nd prize in model drawing.

1st prize for the best sheet of drawing from the "round" (ornament) in outline, Rs. 15—Kalian Jograj.

2nd prize for the best sheet of drawing from the "round" (ornament) in outline, Rs. 10—Jagjivan Madhowjee, prize; Narayen Shivram and M. M. Fernandez, commended.

1st prize for the best sheet of drawing from the "round" (ornament) in light and shade, Rs. 15—Ramchandra Gopal.

2nd prize for the best sheet of drawing from the "round" (ornament) in light and shade, Rs. 10—Simon M. Alvares, prize; also highly commended for chalk drawing. Bhawoo V. Fadkey, highly commended; Makoond Govind and Atmaram Govind, commended.

2nd prize for the best sheet of drawing from natural foliage, Rs. 15—Simon M. Alvares, prize; Ramchandra Gopal, highly commended; Mancherjee Merwanji and Bhawoo V. Fadkey, commended.

Painting Atélier.

1st prize for the best study in monochrome, Rs. 15—Dinshaw Bomanji.

1st prize for the best study of foliage from nature in oil or water colour, Rs. 20—Ganpat Kedary. D. F. de Mello was debarred from competing, having taken the prize last year.

2nd prize for the best study of foliage from nature in oil or water colour, Rs. 12, from the wood engraving department to S. H. de N. Mascarenhas.

1st prize for the best study from the antique, Rs. 15—Ganpat Kedary, prize; Chiranjilal Dunichand and Madhevrao Moroba, commended.

1st prize for the best study from the life, Rs. 20—Ganpat Kedary, prize; S. H. de N. Mascarenhas, commended.

1st prize for the best set of copies from Ajunta paintings, Rs. 15—Dinshaw Bomonjee.

1st prize for the best set of copies from native stone carvings, Rs. 10—Ramchandra Harriba, prize; Hari Gopal, Tookaram Ramkrishna, and Madhevrao Moroba, commended.

Sculpture Atélier.

1st prize for the best model in relief of a piece of foilage from nature, Rs. 20—Dharmaji Withoba.

2nd prize for the best model in relief of a piece of foilage from nature, Rs. 10—Rajaram Bapoo, prize; Shama Madan, commended.

1st prize for the best ornamental design, Rs. 20—Dharmaji Withoba.

2nd prize for the best ornamental design, Rs. 15—Keshav Kallianji, prize; Rajaram Bapoo, commended.

1st prize for the best model of a head from nature, Rs. 20—Dharmaji Withoba.

2nd prize for the best model of a head from nature, Rs. 10—Keshav Kallianjee.

Architectural Drawing Class.

Prize for the best set of architectural drawings, Rs. 20—Chiranjilal Dunichund, prize; Oukarlal Shivlal and Sorabji D. Writer, highly commended.

Prize for the best architectural drawing from a measured subject, such as a native house, &c., or for the best original design, Rs. 20—Prize equally divided between L. Gomes and Harji Lawji.

Wood engraving Class.

1st prize for the best set of wood engravings Rs. 18—Dadabhai Dossabhai Narielvala.

2nd prize for the best set of wood engravings, Rs. 12—awarded in the painting atélier.

Pottery Class.

1st prize for the best design executed on a piece of ware, Rs. 20—Shanker Rama, prize; Fazoodin Azmoodin, commended.

2nd prize for the best design executed on a piece of ware, Rs. 15—Ramchander Govind, prize; Shaspoodin Azmoodin and Shivram Hari, commended.

Ellis Prize.

The best original production executed during the year, Rs. 40—D. F. de Mello, painting department.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner then rose amidst loud applause, and said he was sure they must all have shared the regret of Mr. Griffiths that H. E. the Governor was unable to preside that afternoon. The report which they had heard read showed satisfactory progress in almost every department of art, and he (the Chairman) believed that if the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy had been present, he would have been satisfied with the progress which had been made. They had also heard the names of the successful students, but he regretted to hear Mr. Griffith's report that there was a very great want of interest felt in the profession of art. They all remembered the well-known passage, "*Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes emollit mores nec sinit esse feros.*" It might be that this indifference was owing to a feeling that though a faithful study of art might soften men's manners, it might fail to provide them with a livelihood in future. He did not think they need be under any apprehension on that account. It must be admitted with regret that there was a great want of appreciation of art among the more wealthy members of the community, who had done little, or almost nothing, to create a taste for art in this country. But the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy had been an honourable exception, and it was to his munificence that the School of Arts, which was now a successful institution, had been founded. But, after all, this school was but a drop in the ocean, seeing how much was yet required to educate the taste of the nation. In Europe almost every large town had its art museum and gallery of paintings; but here there was absolutely nothing of the kind. He was, however, glad to be able to say that a beginning in that respect had been made. A memorial fund—about Rs. 10,000—in commemoration of Colonel Baigrie had been raised, and the first instalment of the interest had been expended in the purchase of copies of the old masters; and these would shortly arrive in Bombay, and would be exhibited in the school. It was true that the fund yielded a small revenue per annum; but a good beginning had been made, and as the sum would be paid in every year, in course of ages they might hope to obtain a gallery of art worthy of the city. (Applause.) Two years ago it was very much regretted that there was such a small local demand for the oil-paintings and the art pottery which was produced under Mr. Terry's superintendence. Mr. Griffiths had mentioned that a large order had been lately received from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; but there was another thing which he did not mention, that many of the works of art executed in that school had been distributed to the art schools in Europe as models of design, colour, and form. He (Mr. Ashburner) thought that nothing could show more thoroughly the high appreciation of their work in Europe than the compliment thus paid to the students of their School of Arts. (Applause.) Two years ago he had presided on a similar occasion, and alluding to the want of encouragement of art in this country, he had suggested that wealthy members of the community should encourage art by employing students in the decorations of their homes. He was now pleased to hear from Mr. Griffiths that many of the students were employed in making designs and decorations for buildings. Art was making, after all, such progress in this country, that the students need not be under any apprehension as to their livelihood. Their Chiefs and Rajas were being educated in the Rajkumar College, and on returning home after finishing their college career, they no doubt contrasted the dingy apartments of their palaces, built for defence in rude times, with the comfortable rooms which they had occupied at college, and would naturally desire to make some improvements in their dwellings. Therefore he felt confident that though there might be at present a want of appreciation of art, sooner or later the students would find sufficient employment, and would see that their labour in their profession was not thrown away. There must be no half-measures in art and they should not be contented with mediocre results, but should earnestly devote themselves to their profession and try their best to attain perfection. They would then not fail to reap their reward, for art was a kindly mother. Mr. Griffiths had alluded to the waste of power on the part of the teachers, inasmuch as the students had not sufficient rudimentary knowledge of English to understand the technical terms commonly used in art. It must, he thought, become a subject of consideration for the Educational Department whether the time had not arrived now for insisting upon a certain degree of elementary knowledge of English on the part of the students, so that the labour of the teachers might not be thrown away. (Loud applause.)

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy said he had an agreeable duty to perform in proposing a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner for his kindness in presiding on the occasion, and for giving encouragement to all connected with the institution. The report which had just been read was very satisfactory, and he felt sure that increased interest in the school and its work would gradually be felt by the wealthy members of the community. (Loud applause.)

The assembly then separated.

BENGAL.

New Palace in Darbhanga.—A magnificent palace is now in the course of construction in Darbhanga for his Highness the Hon'ble the Maharaja on the site of the old one. The magnitude of the work of this nature can be imagined from the fact that the cost of the building will be somewhere abou Rs. 25,00,000.—*Englishman.*

The Proposed Mercantile Exchange.—We notice that the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, has sent round a second circular asking for the opinion of the mercantile community on the proposal to get up a mercantile exchange. But surely the Collector might have saved himself this trouble, for he might, with justice, have reasoned that if a second circular was needed to obtain opinions on such a question the suggested institution could not be very neces. sary, or very much cared for.—*Indian Daily News*

A French Billiard Player in Calcutta.—Mr. A. P. Rodolphe has arrived in Calcutta. Mr. Rodolphe is celebrated for his skill at billiards. He is a proficient, not only at the game, but at fancy shots, and also at hand billiards. He has defeated William Cook, John Roberts, senior, and most of the Champions of America and the Colonies. We do not know that he has ever met John Roberts, junior; but report gives him the credit of being the best, or very nearly the best, player of the game now living. Mr. Rodolphe is the player who made the astonishing number of 303 caroms at a Champion match on a French table, a feat which stamps him at once as a great master of the cue.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Sanitary Condition of Calcutta.—We regret to say that the illness from which Mrs. Baring is suffering has been diagnosed by the medical men in attendance as typhoid fever, but we are glad to say that the symptoms are not at present considered dangerous. But following as this attack does on the lamented death of Mr. Crum from the same disease, we think it high time that some efficient investigation should be made by competent men into the sanitary condition of Calcutta. In this respect our Municipal authorities have been tried and found wanting, and many of our visitors from Europe this season have remarked upon the little care that is shown in preventing the accumulation of filth in our streets or in the arrangements for its removal. The committee should be composed of medical men and engineers, and whatever they recommend the Municipality should be compelled to carry out. Last year's municipal account showed a handsome surplus, so the complaint of a want of money ought not to be allowed to prevail.—*Englishman.*

The Calcutta Municipality.—We wonder who is responsible for the extraordinary kind of rubbish with which the roads and footpaths are now being repaired. Old Court House Street was treated to a quantity of powdered, worn-out chunam and soorkee, perhaps the most admirable mixture that could be discovered, for the creation of a most destructive dust; and we find that the Municipality is so proud of the inconvenience and trouble it gave to Old Court House Street, that it is now spoiling the footpaths in Esplanade, East, with the same pernicious powder. We do not know who is responsible for these things; but we would suggest that, for the credit of the Municipality, two or three sirdar coolies should be sacrificed. Of course, we are sufficiently filled with respect for respectability to know that anything above a sirdar coolie is beyond a chance of being brought to book. It was only on Monday that we had to complain of sweepings being shot into a tank where such an operation was expressly prohibited; but we would do the Municipality the justice to say that on Tuesday these sweepings were removed. Now, the rubbish which is used to spoil footpaths might vary properly find its way to the tank in Shereef Duttree's Lane. There it would, propably, do good; but on the footpath, the use of a finely triturated powder is a superfluity of naughtiness, of which even the conscienceless Municipality might have the grace to be ashamed.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Calcutta Girls' School.—The annual report of the Calcutta Girls' School for 1881 is a very favourable one, and shows that the school is doing excellent work in this city, and supplying a great want. The attendance has been larger than at any previous period, and the education in its various branches has been more thorongh. As a proof of the excellent instruction given, it is stated that those who pass through the course find no difficulty in securing employment as teachers, and it is hoped that in a few years the practical work of a normal school will be done by the institution. During the present year it is intended to give increased attention to training the girls in domestic work, so that they may be preparred for the practical duties of domestic life wherever their lot may be cast. The religious teaching in the school is entirely undenominational, and the Committee are happy to believe that they have successfully solved the difficult problem of maintaining a thoroughly Christian school without any sacrifice of Christian charity or individual freedom. Reference is made to the great want of a new building, the accommodation for pupils being at present very limited, and it is hoped that a beginning may be made before long in this much-needed work.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Maharaja of Jeypore in Calcutta.—A salute of twenty-one guns fired yesterday (Wednesday) morning announced the arrival at the Presidency of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore. His Highness, who is accompanied by the Maharani and Major O. Wilson, the Political Agent, and a retinue of 238 followers, travelled by special train breaking his journey at Allahabad, Benares, and Baidyanath. From the latter station His Highness proceeded to Deoghur on a visit to the famous temple at that place. Returning to Baidyanath the Maharaja came on to Howrah, arriving at 8 o'clock A. M. The special stopped for an hour at the Hooghly Station, where His Highness alighted to change his toilet. At the Howrah platform His Highness was received by Captain Durand, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, Baboo Bonamally Chuckerbutty, Deputy Superintendent of the Government Toshakhana, and a few railway officials. On alighting His Highness was conducted to one of the Viceroy's carriages, which was in attend ance, and under an escort furnished by the Governor-General's Bodyguard was conducted to his residence at Nos. 16 and 17, Store Road, Ballygunge. These houses have been placed by the Government of India at His Highness's disposal during his stay in Calcutta. The slow mail, which arrived an hour later than the special, brought in His Highness's conveyances and horses. The Maharaja will pay His Excellency the Viceroy the usual State visit in the course of this (Thursday) afternoon.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday. The Master, Mr. Irving, in his review of the work of the past year, referred to the following questions :—

INCORPORATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The incorporation of the Association, which is referred to in the report, is now, I am glad to say, within a measurable distance of attainment. We may reasonably expect to be incorporated within

the present year, and I trust that this very desirable object may be reached before H. H. Sir Ashley Eden who has done so much to forward our views in the matter, retires from the Governorship of this Province.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

The Customs Import Duties come up in our reports with great regularity. Seldom a year passes without some cause of complaint arising, and while desirous of bearing testimony to the courtesy of the Collector of Customs and his subordinate officials, I cannot but think that some measure of relief is greatly needed in Custom House routine and customs duties, and that the Indian trader is entitled to relief before outsiders. Surely it is anomalous if not unjust, that duties which make an appreciable addition to the revenue, such as the cotton duties, should be sacrificed on the one hand, while on the other, the valuation for duty on general goods has, against the practice of many years, been raised 20 per cent. over invoice value, thus making the duty in such general goods 6 per cent. as against 5 per cent. formerly. Then there are many inconsistencies in the tariff, some of which were pointed out in our letter of the 13th March, 1879, to the Hon'ble T. C. Hope and Mr. J. D. Maclean, who had been appointed by the Government to report on the Customs tariff. For instance, duties have been taken off chemicals and retained on drugs and medicines. These latter in a country such as India are clearly as deserving of favour as chemicals. Then there is the difficulty of classifying and distinguishing what should be dutiable as a medicine, and what should be free as a chemical. Again, surgical instruments and apparatus are free, while the duty remains on the drugs and medicines without which they would be useless. Woollen goods are dutiable, though cottons are partially exempted, and yet they appear to stand on the same footing as regards necessity and protection. Woollen manufactures have always been carried on in India, and now the industry is being extended, and European machinery introduced for the further extension of the trade. The duties on many other articles may be considered as protective, as much so as in the case of cotton, *e.g.*, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring material, earthenware, pasteboard and mill-board, silk, sugar, tea, and tobacco. Then the duty on some things operates as a tax on educational appliances, as pens, ink, pencils, and other articles of general stationery, and the duties on raw material, such as metals, iron, brass, copper, lead, steel, tin, &c., seems to call for removal even before that on manufactured articles. Food stuffs, under the head of provisions, are again subjected to duty, which seems bad in principle. The tax on jewellery is also objectionable, because it is protective, and because it can be easily evaded by importation through the post, thus handicapping the scrupulous trader against the unscrupulous one. Then, quite recently, a whole list of hand and domestic machines were made subject to duty against the practice of many former years. On many of the articles, too, the duty is so unimportant that it can hardly pay for the collection, besides which the worry and annoyance to both importers and Customs officials over these petty items is most objectionable. Our new master will doubtless take up the question of Customs duties, and press on Government the desirability of giving their own subjects first thought and relief in such matters, after which, and when the revenue can be spared, the cotton duties and others may be utterly swept away, and Calcutta made a free port. Then India might claim some consideration from England, in the matter of the duties levied on her products—tea and tobacco. The subject is a wide one, and will require great care and consideration at the hands of the Government. The export duty on rice, too, is opposed to all true fiscal principles. The members of this Association will help themselves in helping Government with their practical advice and suggestions on such questions.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL MANUFACTURES.

The supply of stores for the public service in India has received much attention during the past year. The stationery department of the Government, it is believed, by giving contracts in this country for the supply of European-made stores, obtained a better or more suitable class of goods, and at the same time effected a saving in cost. Such being the case, it would appear desirable that the Government of India should make its own arrangements for the purchase of stores, instead of working through the stores department of the Secretary of State, which it cannot control. His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government have given the subject much attention, and have made certain important advances towards the encouragement of local manufactures and enterprise, and we may hope that more liberal measures may in time follow.

SMALL CAUSE COURT LEGISLATION.

Another revised Small Cause Court Bill is now before the Legislature, which, in many important points, meets our views and wants. Unless, however, some of the objectionable clauses are removed, we shall be better without its enactment. If because of the extension of the jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,000, the *simplicity* of the present procedure must be sacrificed, the present Act will suit us better. The present Bill repeals Act IX of 1850, and Act XXVI of 1864, thus taking away all summary procedure, and substituting therefore a modification of the Civil Code. The present Bill, if passed, will also deprive us of the option of choosing advocates or pleaders of the Court to represent us in suits exceeding Rs. 1,000. In a measure so important to the public, I cannot but trust that the practical representation of ourselves and of the public bodies concerned, will have due weight and consideration accorded to them, and that the convenience of the public will not be sacrificed to the claims of the legal profession, or for the sake of bringing the procedure into harmony with the Civil Code.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

THE following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association for the current year :—

Master	..	Mr. D. J. Zemin.
Senior Warden	..	,, H. Pratt.
Junior Warden	...	,, A. H. Wallis.
Treasurer	..	,, H. W. Hallett.
Auditors	...	,, A. Cumming.
		,, E. F. Longley.
Committee	...	,, J. G. Womack.
		,, Jas. Murray.
		,, L. Richards.
		,, C. F. Larmour.
		,, H. J. Longley.
		,, R. Y. Remfry.

(Six additional members, to be appointed by the Master hereafter, in accordance with the Rules of the Association.)

MADRAS.

FAREWELL TO DR. POPE.—A very interesting ceremony took place at half-past five o'clock on Tuesday evening in the Protestant Orphanage, where the members of the congregation of All Saints' Church met to present the Rev. Dr. Pope, their Priest for 11 years, with a farewell address and a purse. Dr. Welsh was voted to the chair.—*Bangalore Post.*

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 21st to the 27th ultimo, 7 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 279 Hindoos, and 43 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 357 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 341. The deaths are thus classified : 3 from small-pox, 6 from measles, 100 from fever, 31 from dysentery, 39 from diarrhœa, 60 from cholera, and 118 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 46·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 44·7 per 1,000 per annum.—*Mail.*

COLONEL C. S. HEARN, C. I. E.—Colonel C. S. Hearn, C.I.E., ex-Inspector General of Police, embarked this day (Thursday) on board the P. and O. steamer Brindisi for England. Colonel Hearn joined the police force in November 1859, and succeeded Sir William Robinson as Inspector General of Police.—*Id.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

SIMLA TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Civil and military Gazette* writes :—I hear that the Financial Department have recently issued a Resolution ruling that officers who accompany the Government to Simla, and who receive salaries above Rs. 1,500 monthly, may in future draw certain allowances for the journey to and from Simla for themselves and their families. The aggregate allowances each way are not to exceed Rs. 1,000 ; and the allowances to be drawn for the officer himself and each member of his family are such as that he cannot possibly suffer loss. Members of Council are not included in this arrangement, which seems a special one affecting Secretaries and subordinate covenanted officials in the Secretariats.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION OF TROOPS.—On the return to the hills of the Mountain Battery now encamped at Amballa, the battery is to be sent through the hills north of Simla on a "practice tour," returning to Jutogh *via* Mushobra.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

1ST PUNJAB V. R.—The second contest of the season for the B Company Challenge Cup took place on Tuesday morning, the 31st January. The conditions were, as before, 7 shots at 500 yards and 7 at 700 yards ; one sighting shot at each range. Lieutenant T. Marston carried off the cup with a score of 46 points (22 at 500 and 24 at 700), being 2 points less than the winning score made at the first contest by Sergeant Lemmon ; Volunteer Thomas was second with a score of 42 (17 at 500 and 25 at 700). The morning was very cloudy and the light was variable.—*Id.*

SOME SIMLA RUMOURS.—When the estimates now being prepared in the Engineer's office in Simla have received the sanction of Government, the road from Simla towards Mashobra will be commenced, and widened considerably. The 32nd Pioneers are the corps likely to be selected for this task, if the 23rd Pioneers do not in time finish the work which has taken them away to the Naga Hills. The actual reason for the proposed widening of this road at the present time has not yet transpired. Many rumours say that it is the intention of Government to locate troops, "somewhere" beyond Simla in the Mahasoo, or Mushobra direction. There is also said to be an intention of having another Mountain Battery stationed "somewhere," Jutogh being now considered as too confined a spot to hold more troops of any arm of the service ; of building a palace for the Viceroy ; of the Members of Council and all heads of departments having residences constructed for them out at Mushobra, each to go in daily to office by the tramway (to receive which the road way is to be widened), as people in the suburbs of London go by rail to offices in the city !—*Id.*

THE WORK OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

A GOOD deal of anxiety has been felt as to the objects of the Education Commission which is about to assemble. Some have hoped, while others have feared, that its chief business would be to devise a way by which Government might begin to withdraw from its connection with the higher schools and colleges. Neither the fear nor the hope will be altogether falsified. The question will, we have reason to believe, be considered, among others, how the Government can gradually divest itself of the exclusive control of its present high schools and colleges, and obtain the more effective co-operation of private enterprise. The fact is that the introduction of private enterprise is just as necessary, and quite as likely to be successful, in the matter of education as in the domain of public works. And it is fitting that the Government which has made the encouragement of private enterprise one of the distinctive features of its administration, should endeavour to avail itself more largely than hitherto of the aid of private enterprise in the enormous task of educating the masses of India. We shall, therefore, not be surprised to find that one of the chief duties of the Commissioners will be to suggest means by which private enterprise can be enlisted as largely as possible in the work of education. It is, of course, in the field of high education where the aid of private enterprise can be most reasonably expected. The better off classes must be called upon to help themselves as much as possible, so as to enable the Government to expend a greater proportion of its energy and resources on the task of providing instruction for those classes which cannot be expected largely to help themselves. At the same time no recommendation of the Commission will be acceptable to the Government which may threaten to arrest the progress or weaken the efficiency of the higher education. But should the Government see its way to offer to make over any of its schools or colleges to private enterprise, provided a reasonable guarantee of efficient and permanent management is given, it is to be hoped that native gentlemen of education, wealth, and position will not be slow to come forward, and accept the honourable responsibility thus offered to them.

It may relieve some minds to receive an assurance that the Commission will not concern itself with the special work of the Universities. The working of these institutions will, we belive, lie outside the scope of its enquiries. Neither will it consider the subject of special or technical education. The education of children of European descent is, as we know, being provided for by a separate committee, and we may assume, therefore, that with the special work of that committee, the Commission will in no way meddle. With these exceptions the whole field of education in India will be before it, and its task will be weighty enough. Its chief business, however, will be to suggest means for the extension of elementary education. That, indeed, may be said to be the object of the Commission. The members of the Commission have before them a heavy labour, and if it is efficiently performed, the country will owe them a great debt.—*Statesman.*

RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENTS ON JAPAN.

THE *Japan Weekly Mail* of Dec. 31st publishes an interesting letter by Captain Hodnett, of the Yokohama pilot service, describing a recent voyage in a yacht along the coast of Tartary, and containing some information as to the presence and objects of Russian settlers on Tomorosi, Sakhalin, and Robben Islands. We published last week an account of an outrage by Russians on a merchant vessel that called at one of these islands for water. Captain Hodnett asked some Ainos whom he found on Tomorosi to whom the island belonged—Japan or Russia. "They all sung out together in Japanese that it had once been Japanese, but was now Russian." At Sakhalin, "all along the coast, at intervals of about ten miles, are Russian ports, guarded each by about a dozen soldiers." Returning through the Straits of La Perouse, Captain Hodnet "kept close in to the Russian side of the Strait in order to explore it as well as I could by observation." And, he adds :—

"I have this to say for the information of the Japanese and their possible friends among the European powers. An army, with all its equipments, embarking in the morning at Cape Notori, the southern point of Sakhalin (Russian territory), could disembark and have all its tents pitched and its camp in order before sunset on Cape Sogay, the northern point of Yeso (Japanese). Indeed, all the Russians with whom I conversed during my cruise made no secret that they hoped for and expected the speedy annexation of that island, which the Japanese call also the *Hokkaido*, or Northern Gate to the Empire. The Russians told me that the climate of Sakhalin is too rigid in winter, and hence their desire to move further south ; but they do not intend to take this fresh departure until the other great powers of Europe have their hands full with some grave international complication, and something more serious to occupy them than the task of checking the advance of the Muscovite in these far distant seas. Of course I do not say that these utterances, which I repeat, are official : they are the mere bragging gossip of underlings ; and the Government of Siberia, like that at St. Petersburg, would certainly deny any such project ; but I hold that they are the direct reflex of Russian ambition, however that may be disguised, in this remote Orient. I believe that if Japan were wise she would confer grants of land on liberal terms to respectable foreign immigrants into her Northern Island, encourage native settlement, and embody an efficient mixed foreign and Japanese militia ; for all modern history teaches us that the liberty of no small and weak nation is secure, so long as Russian territory is within a short day's distance."

Regarding Robben Island, Captain Hodnett asks :—

"Is this island Russian or Japanese ? I believe it to belong to the latter nationality ; but it is valuable for its seal fisheries, and is claimed by Russia, which has leased it for a term of years to the Alaska Fur Company, a well-known and enterprising American mercantile association. I found blockading the island, the Russian merchant schooner Leon, commanded by Captain Blair, an American, of whom I must say that he is as fine a specimen of a sailor and a gentleman as it has been my lot to meet. He has no big guns on board, but is well armed with rifles, and provided with ammunition ; and carries orders, which he has faithfully executed, to prevent the landing of strangers and chase away all intruders. In other words, he is doing police duty. I bore down upon him, out boat, and boarded him, exchanged compliments, told him that I was on a pleasure and surveying cruise and in search of health, and gave him American and English papers which I had brought with me from Yokohama and for which he was much obliged. We then fell into serious conversation. He made no secret of his occupation. He was there to prevent others than those in the employ of the Alaska Fur Company from taking furs on the island. I asked if he held a commission from the Emperor of Russia. He said that he needed none. I went on to tell him that one of the vessels of the company, the Alexandra, had forcibly taken away her papers from the Dutch schooner Otsego, because, forsooth, it was thought that the latter vessel had taken furs on Robben Island. (These papers were subsequently returned). Captain Blair answered coolly that it was a great shame to confiscate the papers. The proper course to have pursued was to escort the vessel to Petropauvloski and condemn it there. My answer was that the Captain of the Alexandra had already constituted himself half a pirate : he would have been a whole one if he had adopted that course. Did he (Captain Blair) know anything of the law of nations ? A merchant ship must keep her course. If she alters it to attack a supposed pirate she becomes a pirate herself ; and I thought that both he and the Captain of the Alexandra had placed themselves in such a position. Had he seen the English Admiral in those waters ? At this he changed colour, and said, No : he had nothing to do with the Admiral. I remarked :—'You'd better not. He is not to be fooled with ; and if he finds you at your present work, he's likely enough to hang you.' Well, after some more skirmishing and some refreshment in the cabin, we grew quite friendly ; and at his request I wrote a few lines to Admiral Wilies, stating that, as far as I was concerned, Captain Blair had not committed any breach of international law. I then pointed to Robben Island and said that I had as much right there as he ; and that I would land next day and help myself to as many seals as I wanted. The dialogue again waxed stormy. He threatened to prevent me. I declared that if he molested me I would run him down. I wanted to know what right his company had to the island. And so the time went on—we alternately quarrelling and friendly—until the hour of dinner, a meal which, at Captain Blair's invitation, I shared with him. My host was nervous all through the repast, and especially when I made any allusion to the British Admiral. After dinner he offered me all kinds of presents in the shape of firs if I would leave.

Finally, he confessed that he had no moral power to prevent my landing if I insisted ; and so—I refrained. We exchanged presents and parted on the best possible terms of good fellowship. His 'papers' amount to nothing. He has some order, signed by the Lord knows who, to arrest for trespass every unlicensed person landing on the island, and to take them and their vessels—if Russian to Petropoulvoski—if of other nationality to their nearest representative. On my return to my yacht, I indited the following letter and forwarded it to Captain Blair :—

Yacht Zephyr, off Robben Island,
17th September 188I.

Capt. Blair, of the Russian merchant schooner Leon.

Sir,—With reference to the interview that I had with you to-day you informed me that you were doing police duty ; in a word you were blockading Robben Island.

In the first place I beg to inform you that Robben Island is in disputed territory, and in the next it is something new in the history of nations for a merchant vessel to establish a blockade.

Even in time of war I deny your authority.

Bear in mind I asked to see your commission from the Emperor of Russia, and you could only produce a piece of paper from some paltry officer which is no good under any circumstances, and is no more nor less than a downright imposition. As Japan and England are at peace with Russia I shall land in any part of the Russian Empire I please, and particularly on Robben Island, if such place can be called in the Russian Empire, which is doubtful.

I beg further to inform you that if any aggressive act be committed by you or your ship's company against me, my vessel, or any of my people, it will be recognised as an act of piracy to be dealt with by the first European, American, or Japanese duly commissioned officer I can report to.

A copy of this letter will be sent to all the Naval Commanders-in-Chief of the various nationalities on the Pacific station.—I have, &c.,

P. HODNETT, British ubject.

"Robben is a small flat islet, about one quarter of a mile long, 35 feet high, and one hundred feet broad. It is nearly surrounded by a flat sandy beach, covered with seals from June to November. They were first observed in 1851, when a Russian official made a bogus sale or lease of the place to the Fur Company when it really belongs to Japan. Captain Blair drew a line on a map of Asia to show me what was Russian territory in these waters. It included nearly the whole of the Kurile islands."

With reference to the above we note the following paragraph in another part of the same issue of the *Japan Weekly Mail* :—"Japan is at length awaking to the fact that she has to protect her 'Northern Gate' against the possible encroachment of the Great Power of the North. Garrisons are to be quartered in the vulnerable parts of Yeso ; and a diplomatic correspondence is being carried on between the Governments of Tokiyo and St. Petersburg."

COLONEL CHESNEY ON COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ENGINEERING."

SIR,—I have lately seen an article in your paper published on the 11th of November last, regarding the Civil Engineers who have entered the Indian Public Works Department from Cooper's Hill. It is admitted that these gentlemen have received a good education, and are generally able and industrious, in fact you credit them with a great many qualities which any public servant might be well satisfied to possess ; but you make what you appear to consider a fatal objection to the men and to the system under which they are serving, that they are wanting in practical experience, or that they are not as you put it "practical men." You quote in support of your opinion an extract from a minute by Sir A. Clarke, late Public Works member of the Governor-General's Council, which you consider bears out your contention, and in which it is stated that the Cooper's Hill men when they arrive in India are deficient in practical experience, in which respect at any rate, it is added, the so-called "Stanley Engineers" appointed under the old system by direct examination had the advantage.

Sir A. Clarke's minute was written in 1878, and as the first batch of Cooper's Hill men had arrived in India only in 1874, and were at that time occupying quite subordinate positions in the service, it was surely premature to pronounce so soon an opinion on the merits of the men or the system, or to compare them with others who were their seniors by ten or fifteen years. As well complain that a house is not water-tight before the roof is put on, as allege that any body of men have proved a failure or otherwise when in fact they have had no opportunity of being tested. But as regards the statement that the "Stanley Engineers" possessed the advantage of superior practical training, before they entered the service, Sir A. Clarke was misinformed as to the facts. Some of them may have had some practical training, but a large proportion of them had had none whatever. The conditions of admission to the Indian Public Works Department in those days were the passing a very elementary examination, and they having served for one year as pupil to an engineer. But as it was not specified what sort of an engineer they were to serve under or what amount of practical training they were required to undergo during that year, and as any one who chooses to do so may dub himself a civil engineer and take pupils, practically the preparation of a large proportion of these young engineers had fallen into the hands of a few "crammers," who lived in London ; who had no professional practice to speak of, and who worked up their pupils to pass the needful examination in mathematics and the elements of surveying. The so-called pupilage, in fact, instead of being pupilage under an *engineer* as was intended, had in many cases degenerated into pupilage under a *tutor*. As a means for selecting engineers, trained or untrained, the examination and the test were a mere sham. Many of these gentlemen appointed in this way have no doubt turned out skilful engineers and valuable Government servants, but with few exceptions their practical experience has been gained since they entered the service, and have been employed in India on Government engineering works. The Cooper's Hill men, on the other hand, do undergo a real course of practical training ; after they pass out of the college, they are placed as pupils by the Government under civil engineers in large practice or in workshops of repute, so that although the training is short, it is good as far as it goes. In this respect, then, of practical training, they have a decided advantage over the majority of the "Stanley Engineers." But after all, this is not the point on which stress need be laid. Cooper's Hill does not profess to turn out practical Engineers ; what it does profess to do is to educate young men of ability, and prepare them for becoming engineers. And the point you raise is really the much larger one, whether in the Engineering profession, as in any other, technical education should not precede practical training. In all the other scientific professions this controversy, if such it can be called, has long, ago been laid to rest. Time was when the proper preparation for the medical profession was deemed to be purely practical training. A boy was taken from school at an age when now-a-days boys have hardly entered the public school, and apprenticed to a medical practitioner, to gain a practical knowledge of his business, by watching what his master did and said. After four or five years spent in this way, making up his master's prescriptions, and picking up such scraps of knowledge as he could, he went to London and walked the hospitals for a year or two, to get a smattering of anatomy and chemistry, and finally, after passing a very easy examination, he was launched in the world as a qualified medical practitioner. And certainly if he was not a "practical man," he was nothing else. But this barbarous method of preparation has long since given way to a more rational method. The medical practitioner now-a-days is educated first and trained in practical work afterwards. So too with the Army. In old times a youngster was gazetted to a regiment and became a "practical man" from the outset, that is to say, he learnt his drill and nothing more ; he began practising at once what he was going to practise all his life. But now a certain amount of preparatory education is deemed necessary even for the army, and it is thought a man who is going to spend all his life in practical work may well devote a small part of his early days to studying in a scientific way the principles which underlie the business of his profession. This sort of reform has still to be carried out in the engineering profession in England, although the necessity for it has long been recognized on the Continent. The question at issue is obviously, not which method will supply the most useful men at the outset, but which will furnish the most useful men in the long run. A man enters the Indian Public Works Department expecting to pass thirty or thirty-five years of his life in it. Engineering in India is essentially a more practical business than it is in England, for the reason that the subdivision of labour between the engineer and the contractor has yet to be accomplished, and the engineer in India has all his life to be engaged in work which will tend in a large degree to give him practical experience. He will have to be his own brickmaker and stonemason, his own surveyor, his own designer, his own erector, while the multifarious nature of his occupations and his continuous service will leave him but little leisure for scientific study. The danger in India, indeed, is that men will be too practical in the popular sense of the term, and that in respect of scientific engineering they will lag behind their brethren in Europe. And this being so, can it be seriously argued that out of the thirty or thirty-five years' professional life which a man has before him, three years is too long a time to give to preparatory scientific training, especially when it is considered that of the three years' college course at Cooper's Hill a large part of the time is given to such essentially practical subjects as drawing and surveying, which must be learnt at some time or other ? Deduct these, and the time given to purely theoretical subjects is reduced fully one-half. Does that deserve to be called a scientific profession at all for which eighteen months' preparatory education is excessive ? Of course if it be held that no education at all is required for the engineers ; that engineering is to be regarded as a trade, and not a profession, then there is no room left for argument ; but among those who hold that engineering is a scientific profession and needs a scientific training at some time or other, then there can be hardly but one reply.

As I remarked above, Sir Andrew Clarke's opinion on the Cooper's Hill men was delivered too soon, and moreover the reports on the young engineers on which it was based were made by men who had entered the service in a different way, and on whom the establishment of Cooper's Hill was to a certain extent a reflection. I am old enough to remember the earlier reports on the Indian civilians appointed by competition ; these reports were not favourable, but then they were drawn up by the older civil servants who had entered the service in the good old time of undiluted patronage, and it was the man who painted the sign-board and not the lion. And I should say that it is even now too soon to express a final opinion on the merits or otherwise of the Cooper's Hill men, based upon what they have done themselves. They are still the juniors in the service, and have not had time to rise to the higher and more responsible posts in it. But now there are nearly 300 of them in India, employed in all sorts of ways, on railway construction, on running lines, in the traffic department, on the construction and maintenance of irrigation works, and in the other multifarious works carried out by the Indian Government. And I can assert that the opinions of the senior engineers under whom they are serving, civil and military, are everywhere higly favourable to them. But indeed I do not see how any other result could be looked for by any rational person. A body of young men are chosen in the first instance by a severe competitive examination ; are then brought together for their subsequent education in an institution which has a numerous and very competent staff, containing some men of the highes professional atainments, and which offers advantages for educating engineers such as hitherto could not be obtained in England, but were to be found only at the great engineering schools of the Continent. Then, after a well directed course of study, and being finally subjected to a very rigorous test, they are sent out into a public service, in which the standard of industry and public spirit are already high, where the opportunities for obtaining professional experience are unusually great and varied, and where their subsequent advancement will be due to their own exertions. I do not see how a body of men under these circumstances can possibly prove a failure. The defect of the Indian engineer service in former years has been, not the want of practical experience amongst its members, civil or military, but defective preparatory scientific education. Neither the civil or military engineers had been sufficiently well educated in the scientific part of their profession. This defect Cooper's Hill goes some way to supply. The Cooper's Hill men will, I am satisfied, display all that energy, devotion to duty, and public spirit which have long been the honourable characteristics of the Indian Service, while they bring with them the additional qualification of a much better education than their predecessors had received.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Calcutta, Dec. 12, 1881. G. CHESNEY.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE (says a writer in *Truth*) is among the most interesting and venerable of existing British institutions. He was born on the 24th of October, 1784—that is, in the first year of Pitt's long Premiership, while Canning still learned "repetition" at Eton, before Wellington had entered the army or Byron had seen the light, while Frederick the Great still reigned over Prussia, and Catherine II. wielded the sceptre of the Czars, and while the French Revolution was yet a thing of the future, though dimly foreseen by a few shrewd observers. It is wonderful to think of the men with whom Sir Moses might have conversed, and of the historical events concerning which he might be able to relate the testimony of eye-witnesses. As a child he might have seen Wesley, Reynolds, Mansfield, Burke, Burns, Horace Walpole—to take at random a few names of celebrities who disappeared from this earth in the last decade of the eighteenth century. He might have been a spectator of the execution of Louis XVI. Indeed, if one supposes him to have travelled in boyhood, there is no end to the list of notable men on whom he might have been privileged to gaze. William Melmoth, the translator, who died in 1799, at the age of 89, might have told the lad (already old enough to understand) anecdotes about the South Sea Bubble, the insurrection of 1745, the change of the calendar and the outcry at the loss of the eleven days. Melmoth lived in times when women were occasionally burned alive and men drawn and quartered. Four lives like that of Sir Moses Montefiore take us back, beyond the Reformation, into the reigns of Henry VII., Isabella the Catholic, and Alexander VI. Three more and we are among the contemporaries of Isaac of York and Sir Brian de Bois Guilbert ; from whom, moreover, recent occurrences in Germany and Russia seem to show that we are not quite so far removed in spirit as could be wished. Sir Moses himself declares that religious tolerance is scarcely understood out of England ; which proves that, if a Jew before all things, the Baronet is certainly, in the next place, an Englishman, and a thoroughgoing one. On the other hand, the country of his birth has reason to be proud of him. His life may, roughly speaking, be divided into two parts. During the first he was making money ; during the second he has been giving it away. The Jews are proverbially generous with their money—no matter how they have come by it ; but few persons are aware of the numerous claims which a wealthy Jew, as such, must be prepared to satisfy. The thrift of the race, as Mr. Dickens observes, has been much overrated. "Fond of display, extravagant in their habits, and given over to good living, the Jews are often poor." Now, though Jews cheerfully contribute to Christian charities, Christians have been in no hurry to return the compliment ; and the wealthy members of the Hebrew community are pretty severely taxed in consequence. Sir Moses, like his old friend, Lord Beaconsfield, belongs to the Sephardim branch of the Israelitish family. In fact, he is a kind of unofficial head of the English Sephardim, exercising the authority which must fall to high character and great wealth. And yet, so numerous and splendid have been his acts of benevolence, that he is probably a poorer man now than he was 40 years ago. As Sir Moses is the first of his faith who has borne the Ulster hand, so he was the first to receive the accolade. The Queen dubbed him a Knight on the occasion of her first state visit to the City, in 1837, when she went to dine with the new Lord Mayor (Sir John Cowan), and the Sheriffs, of whom Sir Moses was one. Only two years before, the first Jew Sheriff of London had been elected in the person of Mr. David Salomons, when Lord Melbourne succeeded in passing an Act of Parliament to enable him to serve. Sir Moses Montefiore is at least as well-known abroad as in England. When he was a little younger, any Continental Government that worried the Jews had to reckon with him, and found that he was not to be trifled with. This mild-mannered, yet rather positive, Hebrew seemed always to have the English Cabinet behind him—the Chancellor of the Exchequer being possibly a link to connect the interests of Sir Moses with the action of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. No amateur diplomatist ever effected so much for the cause he had at heart. Pius IX. was the only Sovereign who ever defied Sir Moses—an act of courage the more astonishing in that the latter was backed by the Governments at once of France and of Great Britain. The moral of the Mortara case is contained in one or two dry dates. On the 28th of April, 1859, Cardinal Antonelli announced the final decision of the Vatican, justifying the course taken by the Archbishop of Bologna, and refusing all redress ; on the 7th of September following, the Assembly at Bologna voted for annexation to Piedmont. *Post hoc* is not, one grants, the necessary equivalent of *propter hoc*. But it is worth bearing in mind that "the Jew may govern the money market, and the money market may govern the world."

GERMAN LOTTERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GLOBE."

SIR,—Having several times noticed with pleasure in your paper comments adverse to the extension of the German lottery system in this country, I enclose for your information a circular which reached me the other day, after I had announced in the *Times* the birth of a child. The cool impudence of the man in thus bestowing his unwished for congratulations is rather amusing. The law of this country could probably not prevent the distribution of such circulars, if posted in Germany ; but surely the issue of them from an office in London is illegal, and should be promptly stopped. Apart from the demoralising influence of lotteries, the circulars scattered broadcast by these German agents are purposely framed so as to be grossly misleading. The reader would suppose that for the sum of M. 840 or 8s. 5d., he would have a chance of winning £22,500. Nothing of the sort, however. These lotteries are all divided into a series of six or seven drawings, and for each drawing the player has to pay a subscription. The prizes in the first five or six classes are comparatively small, and before the chance of the large prize can be obtained the player must have paid up for all the preceding classes, altogether about £6. The tickets sent to me you will see are two quarter-tickets, and therefore the highest prize obtainable would be a quarter of the first class, M. 3,750, or about £180. The agents are entitled to deduct as their commission 12 per cent. of all winnings—besides a further 3 per cent. taken by the chief collector—so that the above £180 would be reduced by £17. You will do the public a good service in exposing the imposture of the lotteries, and I give the above explanations, as the system is not sufficiently understood in this country. I have met a good many people who have subscribed the small amount of the first class, thinking this brought with it a chance of the grand *coup*.—Yours truly,

Hampstead, January 11. W. H. H.

THE following is the letter accompanying the tickets :—"Braunschweig, 1882. Dear Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you on the happy event just taken place, and at the same time to draw your attention to the Brunswick State Lottery, guaranteed by the Government. You will see by the prospectus herein that this is perfectly *bonâ fide*, and that you have the chance of winning £22,500 sterling, besides numerous (50,000) other prizes. I enclose you an original ticket, thinking that as you have been fortunate enough in a domestic point of view, that you will also be lucky enough to win a large amount. The price of this ticket is M.8.40 (8s. 5d.), which you can remit in stamps, Post-office order, cheque, &c., in enclosed envelope for me, to save you the extra postage expenses. Immediately after each drawing you will receive the official list of winning numbers stamped by Government. In conclusion, I trust you will avail yourself of this opportunity, as the outlay is a mere bagatelle, and consider that Fortune has herself placed this opportunity before you for your good. If, however, you do not care to keep this enclosed ticket, kindly return same to-day in the envelope herein. Again congratulating you, and trusting I may have still further cause for congratulations, apologising for this trouble, I am, sir, yours truly, ——."

A SHARP COUNTY COURT JUDGE.

A CASE of forgery was detected by Mr. Horatio Lloyd, Judge of the Chester County Court, on January 12. An action was brought by a hardware manufacturer of Bolton named Fell to recover from Mary Ann Bailey, mug dealer, of Chester, £19 odd. Fell acts as agent for his father, a hardware manufacturer in the Potteries, and he said he sold the defendant four crates of surplus stock, for which he could not get payment. The defence was that the money had been paid by the son of the defendant, to whom the crates were said to have been sold. Stamped receipts, purporting to be signed by the plaintiff, were put in. After closely examining these documents, his honour asked Mrs. Bailey if the stamps were affixed at the time the money was paid. She said they were. His Honour asked how that could be since the receipts were signed on the 6th and 7th of January and the new Inland Revenue and Postal stamps which were upon the documents were not issued till July following. His Honour said the receipts were a forgery, and the paper had evidently been crumpled and the ink smeared to give the document a worn appearance. He gave judgment for the full amount claimed, with costs.

A MANIAC FAMILY.

THE *Avnir de la Mayenne* reports the most abnormal and really extraordinary fact, if true, of six persons, forming one family, suddenly going mad at the same time. This family, which lived at Andonille, Mayenne, is composed of Pierre Lochin, aged 64 ; his wife, about the same age ; two sons and two daughters, whose ages range between 30 and 24. All these persons are afflicted with the same hallucination. They believe that they have been poisoned by witches, and that the devil has concealed himself in their clothes. These poor maniacs have just been taken to the Asylum of La Roche Gaudin ; but for sometime previous they are said to have prowled about the country during the night in the scantiest of clothing. On one occasion the two sons and two daughters were found bathing in a pond when the thermometer stood near freezing point. Lately their madness has assumed a dangerous character, for they attacked those they met and pelted them with stones.

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The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,272—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Thursday.
KYLOPES	2284	500	R. Harvey ....9th Feb.	
SIAM	2036	500	A. H. Johnson ..16th "	
VENETIA	2036	450	A. B. Daniell ..23rd "	
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot ..... 2nd March.	
				Friday.
MALWA	2959	600	G. W. Atkinson 10th "	
KUMPTA	2827	600	C. G. Perrins .. 17th "	
BOKHARA	2959	600	J. Orman ..... 24th "	
POONAH	2959	600	J. B. Chapman. 31st "	
CLYDE	2263	500	W. M. Robbie.. 7th April.	
ROME	4003	1000	G. F. Cates .... 14th "	
TENASSERIM	2826	450	S. T. Cole .... 21st "	
TIBER	3439	550	W. A. Seaton .. 28th "	
VENETIA	1726	450	A. B. Daniell. 5th May.	
CEYLON	1100	750	E. N. Edmond 12th "	
SHIVA	2826	450	G. Scrivener .. 19th "	
INDUS	3463	600	S. D. Shallard. 26th "	

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by steamers sailing from Bombay (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 1,050
Second Class, Rs.	600	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
DECCAN	3439 550	W. A. Seaton .....10th Feb.	
SHIVA	2826 450	G. Scrivener .....24th "	

Return Tickets are now issued to K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for three months) ..... 1st Class. Rs. 600 2nd Class. Rs. 375

To Galle and back (available for two months) 150 75

To Penang or Singapore and back do. 250 225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 21st, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 13th April.

F. D. PARKER,
28th Dec., 1881. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE PORTS of BRINDISI and VENICE are now FREE from QUARANTINE.

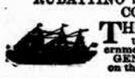
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 1st February, 1882. Superintendent.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE continues to be STRICTLY ENFORCED at all EGYPTIAN and FRENCH PORTS, but MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI and VENICE are FREE. Passengers for the two former ports and PLYMOUTH or LONDON, can proceed by any steamer, but those for Italian Ports are informed that, as they are not allowed to land in Egypt, they can only book by the fortnightly steamers not marked L, in which they will proceed via Canal to Alexandria, leaving that port with the following mail.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N.Company.
Bombay, 31st January, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. £ 320	Including wines.	I Class .. £ 320	Including wines.
II do..... 240		II do. 350	
III do..... 140	Without food.	III do. 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Baggage.—Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route. R	95	Brighton Route R	80
"	II do.	do.	70	do.	55
From Naples,	I do.	do.	145	do.	120
"	II do.	do.	105	do.	85

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, *via* BRINDISI.

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA ...	G. Sturli	1,962	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	29th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazzarich	2,000	400	8th June.

The above voyages will be performed at increased speed.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Brindisi	400	280	140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	320	265	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, 2,394 tons, 450-horse power, to sail on the 2nd March.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, February 3rd, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..	J. C. Shaw.	2,300	300	....7th Feby.
WIGTOW HALL	T. Collin..	2,700	400	....22nd "
RYDALL HALL	G. Lloyd ...	2,700	400	....12th Mar.
STEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	....1st April.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
28, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bill of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from upcountry by this line will also be undertaken.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH APRIL.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500.

THE splendid new steel-built Screw-steamer MERTON HALL, 4,100 Tons, will be despatched as above. And afterwards take her place on the regular line. Her accommodation has been specially arranged with all the recent improvements or the comfort and convenience of passengers and is unsurpassed.

The exact date of sailing will be advertised hereafter.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
28, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 14, 1882.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

BRETTON HALL, sailing on 16th February, can accommodate a few passengers.

For particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Bombay, 28, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 7th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE,

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

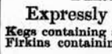
THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th February, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd February, 1882.



COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "ORCHIS," from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, s.s. Orchis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS,
PREPARED AND CURED ON
THE
FIRTH OF CLYDE
Expressly for the Undersigned.

Kegs containing about 5 doz. Fish.....Cash Rs. 6
Firkins containing about 11 doz. Fish...Cash ,, 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HOME-MADE MARMALADE.
THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.
1 lb. tins. Cash 10 As.

In this preparation the flavour of the fresh Orange is fully retained, and all gross parts of the Fruit being rejected, it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION,

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for
PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE"
PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

IT is a known fact that invalids and others suffering from impaired digestion through long residence in India or other causes may be saved an infinite amount of suffering by proper attention to the diet.

THOMSON & TAYLOR receive regularly at short intervals supplies of the following:—

Bermuda Arrowroot	per tin	Rs. 1 12
Bragg's Charcoal Biscuit	,,	,, 0 12
Barley (Robinson's prepared)	,,	,, 0 12
Corn Flour	,,	,, 0 10
Gelkaline	per oz.	,, 0 5
Essence of Beef	per tin	,, 0 12
Do. Mutton	,,	,, 0 12
Groats (Robinson's patent)	,,	,, 0 12
Hard's Food	per pkt.	,, 0 12
Isinglass	,,	,, 0 15
Liebig's Extract of Meat	2 oz jars	,, 1 2
Do. do.	4 ,,	,, 2 0
Nestle's Food	per tin	,, 1 8
Revelenta Arabica	,,	,, 1 4
Swiss Milk	,,	,, 0 8

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL ORGAN FUND.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
will be given in
THE TOWN HALL
in aid of the above Fund on
TUESDAY, 7TH FEB.,
At 9 p. m. (Bombay time.)

1. OVERTURE ..... "Rosamunde" ..... Schubert.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
2. BALLAD ..... "True till Death" ..... A. S. Gatty.
MR. KER.
3. SONG ..... "To the Woods" ..... Warner.
MRS. ADAMS.
4. TRIO ..... "The Hawthorn Glade" (May Queen) ..... Sterndale Bennett.
MRS. MORLAND, MR. KER, MR. WYER.
5. VIOLIN SOLO. "Meditation" on Bach's 1st Prelude ..... Gounod.
MR. E. FREYVOGEL.
6. SONG ..... "Coeur de Lion" ..... Stark.
MR. HERDITCH.
7. SONG ..... "The Shadow of the Cross" ..... Barri.
MRS. MORLAND.
8. QUARTETT .. "The Hunter's Farewell." Mendelssohn.
MR. KER, MR. ROUGHTON, MR. WYER, MR. HERDITCH.

PART II.

1. SELECTION ..... "Ernani" ..... Verdi.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
2. DUETT ..... "Al Nostri Monti" (Trovetore) ..... Verdi.
MRS. MORLAND, MR. KER.
3. SONG ..... "The Maids of Loo" ..... Roeckel.
MR. WYER.
4. SONG ..... "Who is Sylvia ..... Schubert.
MRS. ADAMS.
5. SONG ..... "Big Ben" ..... H. Pontet.
MR. HERDITCH.
6. VIOLIN SOLO. "Allegro" from Violin concert in Eminor, Op. 64 ..... Mendelssohn.
MR. E. FREYVOGEL.
7. BALLAD ..... "The Children's Home. Cowen.
MRS. MORLAND.
8. QUARTETT .... "The Chafers ..... Truhn.
MR. KER, MR. ROUGHTON, MR. WYER, MR. HERDITCH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Concert will commence at 9 p. m. (Bombay time). Reserved Seats Rs. 3; Back Seats Re. 1. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOOKS OF THE WORDS, price 4 annas, may be obtained at the doors on the night of the Concert.

VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!!
VALENTINES!!!

A large selection at
COOPER AND CO.,
MEADOW-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE s. s. CITY of BALTIMORE will sail for Liverpool TO-DAY at 11 p. m. from the Prince's Dock.

Passengers should be on board not later than 9 p.m.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th February, 1882.

S. S. ITALIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th February, 1882.

WANTED!

A CERTIFICATED ENGINEER for the Steam Tug "PRINCESS." Apply personally with testimonials to

HENRY MORLAND, Port Officer.
Bombay, 6th February, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MATERIALS of a GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW, situate in Nesbit Lane at Mazagon, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the spot on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1882, at 12 noon. TERMS of sale and other particulars can be learnt on application to

H. E. JACOMB, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 6th February, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION of GOA and DAMAN SALT, advertised to take place on the 21st instant, will not take place. An AUCTION will be HELD at a later date on different conditions, of which due NOTICE will be given.

E. H. AITKEN,
Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.
Bombay, 6th February, 1882.

ELPHINSTONE HALL HOTEL, MAHABLESHWUR.

THIS HOTEL will be opened at MAHABLESHWUR on 1st MARCH, 1882, by ABRAHAM FRANCIS, Mesman to the Mahableshwur Sanatarium and Frere Hall Mess for the past nine years.

The Hotel has been most thoroughly done up, is in a central position, and commands a magnificent view.

Abraham Francis has given entire satisfaction to the different Superintendents of Mahableshwur and Residents in the Sanatarium, and he therefore hopes that Gentlemen previously knowing him and Visitors to the Hill will patronize his Hotel.

For terms, &c., apply to

ABRAHAM FRANCIS, Proprietor.
Mahableshwur, February 1882.

GENERAL AVERAGE PER S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

ALL CONSIGNEES of cargo per this steamer, which ARRIVED here in June last, are hereby requested to send to the undersigned full particulars of the MARKET VALUE of their goods at alongside steamer in Bombay, and also copies of the HOME INVOICES of the goods, as these particulars are required by the average staters for the purpose of adjusting the accounts of the salvage, &c.

In order to avoid any DELAY it is particularly requested that in the interest of all concerned, CONSIGNEES will oblige by giving this their prompt attention.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents for Capt. Lee of s. s. Loch Rannoch and Loyd's Agents.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE necessity for procuring genuine oil from the liver of the cod being of paramount importance to the invalid, and there being no certain test as to its genuineness, T. & T. have adopted the only safeguard, *i.e.*, by having it selected for them by their correspondents at home, who pay great attention to the manufacture of this valuable medicinal agent.

Sold in bottles
at As. 12 and Rs. 1-4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.
FROM A PIN TO A BRAZILIAN DIAMOND.
To be had at
The Travelling Bazaar in a Tent opposite the Crawford Market.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has just ARRIVED from the Continent of Europe with a splendid assortment of Millinery, Drapery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Hats, Ladies and Children's dresses, Gentleman's ready-made clothing manufactured in France, and specially made to suit the Indian climate (complete suit from Rs. 13) Shirts, Collars, Neckties and Hats, Gold and Silver Jewellery and Watches, Fancy Goods, Toys, Optical Goods, Wall, Table, and Hanging Lamps, Mirrors of all sizes, Oleograph paintings, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Hand Bags, plain and furnished for ladies or gentlemen, and a great variety of other useful and fancy articles too numerous to mention.

As it is the positive intention of the proprietors of this Bazaar to get rid of their very large stock by the end of this season (March), it is hardly necessary to remark that all sales, whether wholesale or retail, will be made strictly of the principle of small profits and quick returns, and it may safely be asserted that as regards variety and quality of goods this establishment stand second to none in Bombay.

Sales will commence on the 14th of this month, not before.
Bombay, 7th February, 1882.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

FRENCH SWEETS.

Chocolate Cream Dragees, Pralmes, Almonds, Liquor Comfits, Pastiles, Nougats, &c., &c. Per lb. ..... Rs. 2 0 0

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Assorted, Apricots, Greengages, Angelica, Strawberries, Pears, Cherries, and Oranges, &c., &c. Per lb. ..... Rs. 2 0 0

Assorted Fruits in boxes, each from ..... Re. 1 to Rs. 2 0 0

FRUITS IN SYRUP,

Strawberries, Greengages, Pears, Assorted Fruits, Peaches, Apricots, &c., &c. Per bottle ..... Re. 1 6 0

SPANISH FRUITS.

Apricots, Peaches, and Pears in tins, each ..... Re. 1 0 0

AMERICAN FRUITS AND PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS
FOR
LADIES.

Albert Chains.	Silver Jewellery.	Trinket Cases.
Bouquet Holders.	Jewelled Rings.	Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Cake Baskets.	Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.	Envelope Cases
Crosses.	Church Services.	Perfume Cases.
Charms.	Hymn Books.	Jewel Cases.
Demi Suttes.	Fans.	Silver Card Cases
Ear-rings.	Chatelains.	Dressing Cases.
Engagement Rings.	Work Baskets.	Writing Cases.
Guard Rings.	Lady's Companions	Dressing Bags.
Necklets.	Albums.	Hand Mirrors.
Gold Bracelets.	Inkstands.	Smelling Bottles.
Gold Brooches.	Cash Boxes.	Tea Services.
Gold Lockets.		

GENTLEMEN.

Rings.	Spirit Stands.	Silver Pencil Cases
Meerschaum Pipes.	Watches.	Dressing Cases.
Cigar Holders.	Photo. Frames.	Dressing Bags.
Cigar Cases.	Silver Snuff Boxes.	Writing Cases.
Cigarette Cases.	Pocket Books.	Despatch Boxes.
Agh-dans.	Courier Bags.	Army and Navy Cups
Cigar Lamps.	Spirit Flasks.	Gold Rings.
Riding Whips.	Carriage Clocks.	Scarf Rings.
Field Glasses.	Muffineers.	Gold Alberts.
Gold Studs.	Gold Pencil Cases.	Silver Cigar Cases.
Sleeve Links.	Studs and Links.	Silver Cigarette Cases.
Gold Pencil Cases.	Peg Stands.	

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.	Ormolu Inkstands.	Salt Cellars.
Cellarettes.	Photo. Albums.	Ice Buckets.
Cruet Stands.	Card Trays.	Lamps.
Flower Vases.	Lawn-tennis Sets.	Table Cutlery.
Porcelain Vases.	Liqueur Cases.	Time Pieces.
Glassware.	Dessert Sets.	Suites of Plate.
Crockeryware.	Peg Trays.	Electro-plated Ware.
Tea and Coffee Services.	Napkin Rings	

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.	Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.	Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.	Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.	Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
Coral and Bells.	Pearl and Whistles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON PPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THIS DAY,
STOCK-TAKING SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
WOOLLEN DRESS MATERIALS
Reduced to 4 as., 6 as., 8 as., 10 as., 12 as., Re. 1-0, Re. 1-8 per yard.
FURNITURE CHINTZES
REDUCED TO 4 ANNAS PER YARD.
PATTERNS POST FREE.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!
IN GREAT VARIETY—Prices as under.
Annas 4, 6, 12; Re. 1-0, 1-8, 1-12 2-0, 3-0, 3-8, 4-0, and 5-0.
COMIC VALENTINES.
Annas 4, 6, 8, and Re. 1-0.

"Somebody's Darling"—a dear little thing in lace, a slight pressure produces a sound in imitation of a crying baby, carefully packed in a small paste-board box—ornamented with picture of Roses or "Forget-me-Nots" ...Rs. 2 8

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt the DURATION of these TICKETS will be EXTENDED to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY up to 2 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, for the following works:—

Paving with Blue stone the Parel-road Footpath to the extent of about 27,587 square feet.
Ditto in the Elphinstone Circle do. 4,230 do.
Ditto Colaba Causeway near the Tramway Company's Office do. 3,730 do.

Forms of contract, specification, and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 to accompany each tender. A deposit of Rs. 2,100 will have to be paid by the contractor whose tender is accepted.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th February, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 25th February, 1882, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Reports and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1881.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. HYDE CHEETHAM as a Director in the place of Mr. J. GREAVES, resigned, and that of Mr. SCHWEBLIN as Auditor in place of Mr. E. C. MOODY, resigned.
4th.—To elect Directors in the place of Messrs. HORMASJEE ARDASEER HORMASJEE and F. CHALK, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for reelection.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 25th February, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th February, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAMAJEE BAPOOJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to DHARSEY NANJEE the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Apollo-street, Fort, within 14 days from THIS DAY, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Vadachee Gadee or Bhundarwada-street, outside the Fort, and within the island of Bombay, and within the registration sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-four square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, entered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under No. 496, in the name of the said Damajee Bapoojee, and bearing new survey No. 2,261, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, and other erections built and standing thereon, fronting towards the west, the said Bunderwada-street, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 7, and formerly and now in the occupation of the said Damajee Bapoojee and his tenants, and bounded as follows. On the east by the said Bhundarwada-street, on the west by the house of Darkoo Dhondkar, on the north by a public passage called Doongree Jao Souza-street, and on the south by the house of Ramchund Pandoo, save and except the southern compartment on the ground floor of the aforesaid dwelling-house, together with the right of passing along the passage between the said compartment and the next compartment, and to use the privies attached to the said premises in common with the persons occupying other parts of the said premises, and save and except all other (if any) the hereditaments and appurtenances to which Vunarsibai, the widow of the late Honaice Govindjee, deceased, was declared entitled by the Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 30th day of April, 1878, and the Consent Order, dated the 29th

...NCE.

...Surats to ...York advices give ..., and May Futures 12·61. ...ve had a very quiet market, and not ...much doing. Holders are fairly firm in their ideas, and quotations are much as yesterday, but there is not much business. A good many ready lots of Native Fanspore have been sold, "barely good" at Rs. 188 to 190, according to the quality of the selection. There has also been some Broach sold, February-March delivery, at Rs. 227, and some Fine Oomras, February delivery, at Rs. 207, which seems a full price.

SEEDS and WHEAT are both very dull, and lower prices will now be taken for both articles.

IMPORTS.—A fair demand goes on in the Bazaar, but stocks are too heavy for this, so far, to effect prices, except in special goods.

Copper and Yellow Metal are very quiet, and little or nothing is doing from first hands. Prices of Copper Braziers, after being lowered at home to £80, have again been advanced to £82, but even at £80 new business on the basis of our quotations here was quite impossible.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—4 per cents. are weak at 100 11-16. The Share Market generally is strong, especially that for Spinning Mills, with a rising tendency. At our quotations there are many buyers but few sellers.

PRESS COMPANIES.—Mofussil have been done at 317½, and New Indian at 192½.

SPINNING SHARES.—Dhurrumsey have advanced to Rs. 540, Jewraj Balloo to Rs. 1,050, Manockjee to Rs. 1,250, and Prince of Wales to Rs. 350.

Money keeps tight, but the pressure does not increase at all events. We publish below, as usual, the weekly returns of the Bank of Bombay, which shew, at least, that at the present high rates for advances the reserves and the resources of the Bank continue to augment. Public deposits have decreased at head office by Rs. 6,87,000, at branches by Rs. 1,32,435; but, other deposits have increased by Rs. 13,95,958. Loans on Government Paper and Merchandise have decreased by Rs. 23,94,318, but bills discounted have increased by Rs. 17,17,431. Investments in Government Paper have increased by Rs. 9,07,426, and the Cash and Currency Notes in hand have also increased by Rs. 6,99,080, making between them a total of about 16 lakhs increase on the week.

EXCHANGE rates close firm at our quotations, which for long-dated paper are again higher. We quote as follows :—

	Demand.	3 months' sight.	4 months' sight.
Banks	Is. 8 7-32d.	Is. 8 15-32d.	Is. 8 17-32d.
	3 months' sight.	6 months' sight.	
Credits	1 8 11-16	1 8 29-32	
Documents	1/4	1 9 1/32	
Francs	217½	219½	

From Calcutta rates come firm, with money still scarce and in demand. It is reported that a Bank bought native-drawn demand paper, May delivery, at Is. 8 5-16d.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	,000	50	124	5p.ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	200	all	8 do.	325
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	120
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	103

LAND COMPANIES.

Frore Land	7,500	150	100	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000		21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	780
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	212½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	825
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	450
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,300	40	1,000
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	25 p.a.	475
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	1,400	250	all	10	430
CalabraPress Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	56
Dholles Press and Ginning Co.	500	200	all	30	930
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	210
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.a.	1,030xd.
French Flat Co	300	500	145	p.a.	4,700
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	525
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.a.	450
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	317½
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	25	192½
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	3,000	750	Rs. 80	1,800
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	1,050
Volkart's Press Co	450	00	all	50	459

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	330
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	5,000	100	Rs. 10	145
New issue		100	40	..	67
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,760	500	30 p. s	585 xd.
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	2,000	..	Rs. 50	870
Bhowanigur Mills	300	2,500	500	100	850
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	765
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	925
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	540
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	650
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	610 xd.
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	550
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,150
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,050
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	855
Khatao Mackunzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	990
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	2,125
Mahatukahmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	950
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,400
Manujee Spinning Co.	5,000	300	300	15 p. s.	317½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,250
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	930
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s	1,450
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	780
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	350
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,100
Soorajdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,200
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30		600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	910
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	999

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	216-3-0	5 p. c't	218
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£12	130-14-6	do	39
Ditto	..	£20	69-7-3	do	73
Ditto	..	£20	21-15-1	do	29
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New 41 shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	2,000	1,000	100	440
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	} 12,250	100	100	7 p.c	{ 150 / 135
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,225
Indian Guarantee Fire&Ship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500			90 375
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000			6 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life					
				ct.	50
					20
					1,070
					2½
					100
					900
					15 172½
					10½
Gold Mining Co. Limited..	42,000		25	..	10

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 4th February, as compared with the statement of 28th January :—

	Jan. 28. Rs.	Feb. 4. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities..	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	40,23,073	33,36,020
Do. at Branches	5,34,350	4,01,924
Other Deposits	1,85,56,640	2,03,54,238
Post Bills	10,937	9,614
Dash Credits, undrawn	1,71,835	2,08,026
	3,50,23,849	3,65,35,404
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	51,56,852	60,64,278
Dash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,16,408	12,66,310
Loans, on Security of do.	76,41,104	51,96,882
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,107	2,093
Bills Discounted	90,92,422	1,08,09,833
Stamps	2,839	2,916
Dead Stock	Rs. 4,50,125	
Amt. applied in reduction	3,25,000	3,25,030
Dash Balances with Correspondents	5,37,779	2,20,710
Cash and Currency Notes	1,19,47,310	1,26,46,390
	3,50,23,849	3,65,35,404

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1882.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m., *Madras Time.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·921
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·6
Dew Point	65·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·645
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)..	0·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)..	88·2
Minimum do. (read at 10½ a.m)	68·0
General Direction of Wind*..N, E, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	213.

From 12·00 a. m. to 12·00 p. m.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Blagdon (s	Dunn.....	Cardiff, Dec. 30.
	Italia (s)	.....	Liverpool, Jan. 4.
	Pachamba (s)	Johnston....	Kurrachee, Feb. 3.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Adirandock, to Liverpool.
Steamer Mecca, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Zambesi, to China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2 C. of Canterbury (s) Marr..... Liverpool, Dec. 28.
Staffordshire..... Sheldrike .. Liverpool, Oct. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2.—Steamers Flamsteed, Sir John Lawrence, Maharaja, Peshwa, Fairdeil, Minerva, and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable.) Ships Dharwar and Allumghier.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 4 Chindwara (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 3 Vimeira .... Pondicherry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Adirondock (s)—50 cases copper sheets, Killick Nixon and Co; 6 packages glassware and 2 packages hardware, Manjee Canjee; 30 barrels green copperas, Hurjee Dewsey.
Chancellor (s)—150 kegs red lead, Lalljee Soorjee; 50,000 fire bricks, Esmailjee Ebramjee.
Bretton Hall (s)—3,930 plates hard spelter, Lyon and Co; 1 hogshead brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Castalia (s)—20 barrels carbolic acid, Rogers and Co.
City of Baltimo (s)—124 boxes brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee; 5 hogsheads claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Penthesilea—30 cases sauce, D. P. Batha and Co
Poona (s)—34 cases provisions and 1 case castor oil, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla.
Hydaspes (s)—2 cases glassware Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—16 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine (s)—334 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jevut; 1,600 cwts wheat, Anundjee Keerjee; 800 cwts wheat, Oomersee Koorpal; 3,400 cwt wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 26 bales wool, Chimondass Madhowdass; 40 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 54 bales cotton, Mooljee Jeevanjee and Co; 34 bales cotton, Hajee Allana Vayadina; 210 bales cotton Moorajee Sewjee; 52 bales cotton, shinnee Dewcuran; 21 bales cotton, Dhakarsee Dayall; 67 bales cotton, Runchordass Amooluck; 54 bales cotton, Tuluckchund Motichund, Sundas; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 700 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Ludha; 400 cwts wheat, Passoo Hunsraj; 1,200 cwts wheat, Hurry Bhanjee; 114 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ludha; 68 bales cotton, Jethabhoy Damjee.
Albona (s)—1,050 cwts myrabalams, Remington and Co; 270 bales cotton, Framjee and Co; 26 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 62 bales cotton, Heerjee Veerdhur; 100 bales cotton, A. Blaucheck and Co; 31 bales wool, J. Khambatta and Co 1,200 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Silverdale (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Kunsraj Pudomsee.
Lincard (s)—46 bales wool, Roysee Amerchund; 100 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co; 317 bales cotton, Venichund Jaitadass; 330 cwts myrabolams, Nathoo Soondeerjee; 300 cwts wheat, Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy.
Aiwah (s)—530 cwts wheat, Ganjee Nurput; 600 cwts muscor dall, Soondeerdass Jairam.
City of Baltimore (s)—76 bales wool, Pearjee Khan Mahamed; 68 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ludha; 53 bales cotton, Gudhun Marshall; 256 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 84 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee; 20 bales wool, Heerachund Ourmsey; 16 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Adirondock (s)—325 cwts bones, Peermahamed Mahamed Amee.
Bretton Hall (s)—108 bales cotton, Dewjee Jaiwat.
Magnificent, 46 bales wool, Govindjee Tuluckchund.

FOR LONDON.

Siam (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 112½ cwts colombo roots, Ally Mahamed Hasaun; 2,999½ cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 8 bales hides, Heerjeebhoy Jamail; 10 bales skins, Mogjee Bhimjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Khalif (s)—1,607 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes (s)—1 case indigo, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes (s)—21 cases indigo, Sigg Sulzier and Co; 200 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 50 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 200 balescotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Corinth (s)—3,000 cwts gingellyseed and 2,750 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
Sappire (s)—160½ cwts linseed and 312 cwts gingellyseed, Jallabhur Lalchund; 1,000 cwts wheat, Tyeljee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lord Durby (s)—860 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Hydaspes (s)—187½ cwts coffee, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydatpes (s)—39½ cwts indigo. 75 cwts coffee and 92 cwts pepper, Hajee Alee Babamy; 3 bundles silk, 75 cwts coffeef and 49 cwts indigo, Hajee Zanal Aliedin,

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa (s), 188 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

450-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs. Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

65-81—Shapurjee and T.—Ambavahoo vs Joosub Jamal and others—R. M. Sayani and M. H. Khan.
355-81—Janardhen and H.—Munchabat vs L. J. Fernandes and others—Balcrishna and B.
481-81—Payne and G.—Purmanund Amtha and another vs Nursey Jaitha and another.
533-81—Macfarlane and E.—Dhunbai vs Goreji Mahimasagur Venayasagur and another—Mooljee and B.
534-81—Shapurjee and T.—Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia and another vs Jamsetjee Nowrujee Kapadia.
1-82—Muljee and B.—Pragjee Mooradjee and another vs Wamnrao Govindrao and others.
13-82—Mooljee and B.—Govindass Balakdasjee and another vs. Wamonrao Govindrao and others.
13-82—Jeffreson, H. and D.—C. Lake vs J. T. T. Brown.—Hore, C. and B.
15-82—R. M. Sayani.—Heerjee Khimjee and another vs. Allipoola bin Anbuncker and others.
24-82—J. C. Cama—Dossabhoy Jamsedjee Desai and another vs Sonabai and others—Skipsey and W.
Long Causes.
339-81—Macfarlane and G.—Ahmed Somjee vs Chunda Ramjee and others—Nanu and H. and R. M. Sayani —Part heard.
57-81—Tobin and T.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Jefferson, B. and D.
535-80—R. M. Sayani—Cursonjee Hunsraje and others vs Gungachurun Shewpursad—Tobin and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, FEBRUARY 4th.

Courtenay, Lieut., Ord. Dept., from leave, from Poona.
Young, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, from Vingorla.

FEBRUARY 5.

Stock, Major, 10th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Surat.
Croly, Surg., on duty, from Kurrachee.

FEBRUARY 6.

Gott, Lieut., 1st Grenadiers N. I., on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES, FEBRUARY 5.

Ostreham, Lieut.-Col., Depy. Comsy.-Genl., on duty, to Poona.

FEBRUARY. 6

Young, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt. Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, February 7.

The Regiment will parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at the Oval at 7-30 a.m. (Madras time). White uniform to be worn. All members are requested to attend.

There will be drill every morning during the week under the Sergeant Instructors at the Oval at 7-30 a. m., and near the European General Hospital on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 5-45 p. m. (Madras time) All members are requested to attend.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George's Gazette, Feb. 1.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. C. Johnson, Head Asst. to the Colr. and Magte. of Salem, furlough for one year, from or after the 5th March.

Surgeon W. G. King, M. B., Civil Surg, Kurnool, furlough in India on medical certificate for three months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. F. Sullivan, to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Madura Dist.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Thompson, Principal, Presidency College, 2nd Grade, to act in the 1st Grade during the employment of Mr. J. T. Fowler on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. T. Marden, Inspr. of Schools, 5th Division 3 rd Grade, to act in the 2nd Grade for Mr. E. Thompson.

Mr. G. Bickle, Principal of the Madras Normal School, to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Presidency, in the 3rd Grade during the employment of Mr. Fowler on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Duncan, Head Master of the Practising School, to officiate as Principal of the Normal School during Mr. Bickle's employment on other duty.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop has granted to the Rev. F. G. Lys, Chaplain of Ootacamund, privilege leave for three months from the date of handing over charge of the Chaplaincy of Ootacammund.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop has granted to the Rev. J Black, Chaplain of Trivandrum, privilege leave for three months from the 14th of March or date of departure.

The Rev. W. W. Elwes, M. A., to be Chaplain of Ootacamund for the regulated period of two years.

The Rev. W. S. Trotman, B. A., to be Chaplain of Coimbatore.

The Rev. J. W. Cassels, M. A., to be Chaplain of Poonamallee.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following officiating appointments are made :—

Major A. T. Fraser, R. E., Exe. Engr. 2nd Grade, to officiate as Supdtg. Engr. 4th Circle, during the employment of Major Mead, R. E., on other duty.

Mr. J. Traill, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to officiate as Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, vice Major Fraser, R. E.

Mr. J. E. Paul. Offg. Exe. Engr. 4th grade in granted Examination leave for three months from date of relief.

The following temporary promotion is made :—

Mr. A. S. Russell, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to be Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank, vice Lieut. L. Langley, R. E., on furlough.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Major R. Wilson, Gen. List, Inf. Wing Officer 13th M. I.

Lieut.-Col. A. O'H. Clay, S. C., 1st Asst. Supdt. Revenue Survey, is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for two years.

The following promotions are made in the Ordce. Dept :—

Sub-Condr J. J. Harrington to be Offg. Condr. and Laboratory Serjeant J. Delany to be Offg. Sub-Condr, vice Cond. J. W. Borthistle on sick leave to Europe.

G. O. G. dated 27th Oct., 1881, granting Col. R. Farrer, S. C., in charge of Pensioner and holders of Family Certificates at Chicacole, sixty days' privilege leave, is cancelled.

Bt. Lieut.-Col. W. Thompson, Subject to H. M.'s approval, Major Bt. Lieut-Col W. Thompson, M. C. (late 7th M. L. C), is permitted to retire from the service from the 1st Feb. on a pension of £293, together with an additional pension of £206, per annum.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Major J. A. Richond, S. C., Wing Comdr. and 2nd in Comd, 9th N. I.

Lieut. D. Mackenzie, S. C, doing duty 15th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. T. W. J. M. Georges, S. C., Wing Officer 30th R. N. I.

Lieut. H. W. E. Georges, S. C., Wing Officer and Adt. 36th N. I.

The services of Lieut. T. Digby, R. E., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, Military Dept.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873).
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.
Pamphlets free on application.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements with a duly CERTIFICATED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, of Moorfield's Hospital, London, and Licenciate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to attend daily for consultation at their establishment between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.
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OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
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REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

NOTICE.
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

MANY residents in the remoter parts of the Mofussil who are unable to meet the charge for a daily newspaper have asked us to issue a bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* at a price within the reach of every one.

We have accordingly commenced to issue from the 1st instant, a full-sized sheet, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, containing all the literary matter and political and general news and telegrams which have appeared in the three previous issues of our daily paper.

The price has been fixed at Re. 1 per mensem or Rs. 12 per annum, a rate which will bring a political bi-weekly journal of the highest class within the reach of even the most modest incomes.

Advertisements intended for the bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* should be sent into the office before 3 o'clock on the day previous to publication.

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Quarterly .....Rs. 3 Annually ..... „ 12
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Payment strictly in advance.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

EBDEN—February 6th, at Bandora, the wife of E. J. Ebden, C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHEKLETON—January 31st, at Darjeeling, the wife of A. B. Shekleton, of a daughter, prematurely.

DEATH.

SMITH—February 1st, at Patna, George Austen Neumann, infant son of Walter Fell Smith, Bengal Police, aged 3 months and 26 days.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. E. M."—Yes; you are quite right.

"A SATARA FOREIGNER."—We cannot allow you to comment upon a case which is still *sub judice.*

"BE JUST" does not in the least meet the point of "Spectator's" letter. His own letter is too long and too diffuse for insertion.

SEVERAL letters on the Malabar Hill Reservoir difficulty have been received. Some of them are too long, and some too incoherent, for insertion. We shall find room for such as throw light on the subject.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1882.

MR. WALTER BLUNT, who has been assiduously predicting the fall of the Turkish power in Arabia and the re-establishment of an Arab Caliphate, will no doubt be greatly rejoiced to hear that the insurrection in Yemen is extending. But less enthusiastic believers in the future of Arabistan will scarcely be inclined to attach much importance to the news. It is not so many months since we heard that the Arabs of Mesopotamia were in revolt, and that even Baghdad was in danger; but nothing came of that insurrection. The Arabs, like the sands of their deserts, are always in movement, but the movement leaves everything very much as it was before, neither better nor worse. The Turk has the great advantage of knowing his own mind, and while he steadily pursues a fixed plan of some sort, the children of Ishmael opposed to him have no settled policy of any kind, and no cohesion amongst themselves. They have a proverb which admirably expresses the natural result of this important difference between themselves and their hereditary foe. A Turk on a jackass, they say, will overtake an Arab on the fleetest horse. In actual fighting the Arab stands even less chance than in council or intrigue. He has no idea of fighting in serried ranks, and delivering at the word of command murderous volleys intended to kill, not to frighten. His ideal is a showy skirmish lasting a whole morning, with a butcher's bill of two men wounded and one killed. In one campaign when the Turks had not sufficient men to guard Northern Syria from an overflow of revolted Arabs, they hit upon the expedient of placing sentries at intervals of a hundred paces across the plain over which the Bedouins were preparing to advance, each sentry being sunk in a hole, from which he could with impunity shoot the valuable mares on which the bold invaders were mounted. This stopped the invasion, each individual Arab being more anxious for the safety of his steed than for the success of the expedition. When all other methods fail, the Turk is always able to bring a refractory tribe to reason by getting a neighbouring Sheik to lift its camels and carry off its women. Until the Arabs are armed and organised from without, they never will be able to shake off the Turkish yoke; and, with all respect for Mr. Walter Blunt, it is not desirable in the interests of civilisation that the yoke in question should be shaken off. For the Turkish power represents in those regions as much of order and civilised methods of government as Arabistan in its present stage of development is capable of assimilating. Whatever its drawbacks, it represses inter-tribal warfare, and makes systematic plunder of the defenceless wayfarer a somewhat hazardous means of adding to the income of the Sheikhs.

IF in a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, the British Navy has reason to be thankful. It argues little for the intelligence of the British public that the one great arm of defence upon which England relies should be continually a subject of misrepresentation on one side or the other. The efficiency of a fleet is difficult to estimate except by the searching test of war, but surely there ought to be some method of approximately gauging our marine power. As it is, it is a matter of frequent occurrence to hear an opposition orator declaring, on what seems justifiable evidence, that our fleets would not float ten minutes in the face of an enemy, while a Secretary or a Civil Lord of the Admiralty will prove, to all appearance conclusively, that our Navy is not only the most powerful, but a match for the combined war ships of the universe. There has recently been a series of sharp encounters on this question between naval politicians, that is, representatives of dockyard towns, retired admirals and captains, Admiralty officeholders and aspirants thereto: for all such by imprescriptible right consider themselves entitled to lay down the law on ships. Had the conflict stopped there, we should scarcely have cared to interfere, but unfortunately higher, more skilful, and more disinterested authorities have thrown a light on the condition of the British Navy which is far from comforting. It is not the first time naval experts have addressed words of warning to Woolwich and Whitehall. For sixteen long years some of them have been crying in the wilderness to the impenetrable intelligences on the Admiralty Board. We have no desire to say one word more than is necessary about the distinguished body which regulates the affairs of our Navy. They have been mightily well abused from time immemorial by all parties, and probably Lord Northbrook, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir Cooper Key, and the others, whether arrayed in gold-embroidered vestments, or simple broad-cloth, are neither much better nor very much worse than the general run of their predecessors. We remember what Mr. Pepys said about the big-wigs who sat around the Council Board in his day. It is now nearly two hundred and thirteen years since the observant secretary entered in his Diary : " 20th.—To the Council Chamber, where the Committee of the Navy sat; and here we discoursed several things, but, Lord! like fools, so as it was a shame to see things of this importance managed by a Council that understand nothing of them." According to Lord Henry Lennox, the Council of Lord Northbrook is quite as crassly incompetent as that of the Duke of York which so deeply stirred the patriotic solicitude of Mr. Samuel Pepys. If the member for Chichester stood alone, we should be disposed to consider his statement that the French fleet was better armed and swifter than our own, and as numerous, and the Italian ships heavier, only as so much Jingo rhodomontade to tickle the ears of the powder-loving Conservatives of Portsmouth. But when we have side by side with the partisan oratory of Lord Henry Lennox the dispassionate and scientific criticism of Sir W. Armstrong, we are compelled to admit that in some respects our once invulnerable fleet is, as it was in the days of Mr. Pepys, " in a very sad condition."

We need not stay to consider Lord Henry's figures and arguments. They are sometimes incorrect, and frequently absolutely misleading. What, for instance, can be made out of his attempt to prove that France has as many ironclads as England? To quote his actual words, " England has at the present time 38 armour-clad ships built and building, and France had an equal number. England had 9 building and completed, 28 in commission, and 1 voted for in last year's estimates. France had 20 building and completed, 14 in commission, and 2 first and 2 second-class ironclads provided for in last year's estimate." Vessels " building and completed" may mean anything above the draught sketch in the constructor's bureau. As a matter of fact a good many of the twenty referred to by Lord Henry Lennox under the accommodating title of " building and completed" are in an exceedingly nebulous condition, to say nothing of the four for which estimates have only been voted. What we do know, even by the admission of Lord Henry, is that we have twice as many ironclads afloat as France; and when the fleets come to be examined in detail, the British effectives bear even a greater disproportion to those of France. Nay more, since a great ironclad takes as many as eight years to construct, as witness the Inflexible, it is evident that a considerable time must elapse before France can bring her thirty-eight ships into line, even assuming that we stood still in the meanwhile. It must be admitted that our naval enterprise is, for the moment, quiescent. To a certain extent this is excusable, though beyond that point it is a formidable evidence of unreasoning obstinacy on the part of our naval authorities. The whole system of ironclads is now on its trial, and we do not wish to see the Admiralty building marine monsters costing a million apiece, when in a few years, to all appearance, they will become entirely obsolete, even as the wooden walls are now. Sir William Armstrong is prepared to maintain that ironclads are already superseded. His summary of the naval situation is so complete that we venture to quote it briefly: " So long as naval superiority depended upon seamanship and an unlimited supply of sailors, no nation or combination of nations could compete with us; but as soon as it became established that fighting-ships could be manœuvred with more certainty and precision by the power of steam than by the power of wind, a revolution began which had gradually made naval warfare a matter of engineering rather than of seamanship. The introduction of rifled ordnance and percussion shells was the second step in this revolution. The most recent stage of this revolution was that marked by the introduction of torpedoes, against which our ponderous ironclads were no more secure than ships of thinnest iron. Not only did we see that armour was unavailing against torpedo attack and ramming, but we were justified in concluding that every attempt to increase resistance to projectiles would be quickly followed by a corresponding increase in the power of artillery. Our early ironclads, like the Warrior, were plated all over with armour 4½ inches thick—a thickness which could now be pierced with

TELEGRAMS.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE IN TURKISH PORTS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

A telegram from L... dated Pera, 4th February, says quarantine on arrivals from Aden, Bombay, ... in general have been removed.

A SHIP ON FIRE IN PORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

The ship County of Peebles, loading jute for Dundee, caught fire to-day. The vessel grounded at Garden Reach and will probably be saved. She has about 5,000 bales of jute on board.

SIR JAMES GORDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 6.

Sir James Gordon, Resident of Mysore, arrived here yesterday morning (Sunday) by train. He was received by Mr. Cunningham and the principal native officials. The usual salute was fired to-day.

The weather is oppressive, and sickness is still prevalent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

CAIRO, FEB. 5.

The President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers has visited the British Consul-General, and furnished explanations of recent events.

Six hundred officers of the Egyptian army have thanked the Khedive for his action during the late crisis, and expressed their fidelity to him.

The new ministerial programme states that international obligations and Debt and Budget engagements will be scrupulously respected.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Latest advices state that the insurrection in Yemen is extending.

OBITUARY.

Major Palliser.

BLOCK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

ISMAILIA, FEB. 5.

The s. s. Manora and Lydian Monarch are ashore in the Suez Canal, and their position is considered to be serious.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
Fine Silver	52
5 per cent. Rentes	115¼
3% per cent. Sterling Loan	100
3 per cent. Consols for account	100
3 per cent. Government Securities	99¾
4½ per cent. Do.	90½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, Asiatic Section, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

ARABIA.—Aden, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, FEB. 6, 7-55 A. M.

Mail-steamer Surat, from Australia, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, FEBRUARY 5.

(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m. .. ..73·8 Farht.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

"	6 a.m.	70·7
"	10 a.m.	78·4
"	2 p.m.	84·4
"	4 p.m.	84·4

We are glad to learn that Major Dixon, R.H.A., who, it will be remembered, was wounded by a sentry at Peshawur, is gradually getting the better of his wound. The weak state into which it had brought him had made his friends very anxious about him.

The pipers and left wing of the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders are to leave Lucknow to-day by special train for Allahabad, *en route* to Bombay to embark for Aden; the head-quarters and right to-wing start by special train from Lucknow to-morrow.

The Lahore paper hears from Gwalior that the Maharaja Scindia is making great preparations to receive his brother Mahratta ... Holkar, who is expected very shortly. Major Sir M. Filose, who holds the post of Naib Dewan at Gwalior, has, under the direction of the Maharaja, introduced reforms into the Revenue Department of the State, reducing the cost of collection, and preventing the extortion of Soubaha. The Maharaja, accompanied by the Resident, it is stated, will undertake, after the Holi festival, a lengthened journey throughout India, intending to visit, it is said, Kurrachee, Peshawur, Mysore, and Bombay.

MR. BAXTER, M. P., was waited upon at Madras, on Saturday afternoon, by a deputation of "influential Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen" of that city, who asked him to present to the House of Commons on their behalf a memorial praying for the disestablishment of the "State Church" in India. The memorial urges that it is "a great grievance that the largest number of Her Majesty's subjects in India should be taxed to support an official Ecclesiastical Establishment intended solely for the spiritual benefit of a comparatively small body of Christians, the proportion of non-Christians to Christians being 250 to 1." The memorialists consider that "the highly paid civil and military servants of the State may be made to provide for their spiritual wants either by private contributions or otherwise, and that in the case of soldiers a course similar to that adopted in England and the Colonies may be here adopted." We give the memorial in another column.

WHILE heartily approving of the proposal to offer the thanks of the whole body of the Vernacular Press to the Viceroy for the evident satisfaction with which His Excellency supported the repeal of the obnoxious Vernacular Press Act, the *Indian Mirror* is of opinion that the undoubted claims of Lord Hartington to the same expression of feeling should also be recognised in a suitable form. "Nor should we omit to refer to the quiet and unobtrusive services of our distinguished countryman, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, who had kept himself in constant communication with several eminent members of Parliament regarding the necessity of an early repeal of that Act of the retrogressive and unjust character of which he had convinced them by his cogent logic and nervous eloquence during the course of his brief mission in England."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—We regret to hear of another case of wounding a native by a European soldier in the Ferozepur district. This time, however, the occurrence was entirely accidental. It appears that a party of soldiers of the Rifles were out shooting, and had taken with them a native who spoke English, as a translator. This man was seated in a cart, and one of the soldiers was handing him a loaded gun, which went off by some means, and the charge lodged in the native's arm. The men did their best for the wounded man, and took him in to the General Hospital; but the wound is pronounced to be serious.

THE *Indian Mirror* remarks that, "as was to have been expected, the Hon'ble Major Baring has shown, by the recent appointment of four native graduates to the Financial Department that, so far as in him lies, he is prepared to carry out the present policy for the extended employment of native agency in the administration of the affairs of this country. Major Baring has always been favourably known for his strong feelings of sympathy for the natives."

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon, dated February 2, to the *Englishman* states:—Contrary to anticipations, the Chief Commissioner's remonstrance is receiving great attention at Mandalay, no doubt in consequence of the universal interest manifested in the subject by the Indian press. Merchants engaged in trade with Upper Burma have received telegrams from their Mandalay agents that monopolies are to be abolished. The King's agent in Rangoon has received intimation that an Embassy armed with plenary powers and headed by Pangyet Woon, who has received a European education, is leaving for Calcutta to confer with the Viceroy.

A STRANGE farrago of nonsense appears in yesterday's *Deccan Herald*, in a communication headed "from our own correspondent," and dated Bombay, 4th February. Referring to some imaginary "recent conflagration in Bell-lane here," the valuable correspondent—who, we should surmise, must be one of Dr. Murphy's late patients at Colaba—relates how, "despite the energetic endeavours of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, under the able command of Captain Walah, the fire gained ground rapidly, and the who's building was speedily enveloped in one vast flood of fire; how 'notwithstanding the terrible heat and stifling atmosphere in and around the building, daring Volunteers might have been seen between the tongues of flame, some with scaling ladders and others with ropes, attempting with superhuman exertion to rescue the poor inmates from what appeared to everybody to be an inevitable death;" how "thanks to the daring spirit of Messrs. Oscarini, Watson, and O'Learie"—who are these gallant gentlemen?—"nine out of the 13 boys and girls were rescued, the parents having unfortunately perished in another room before the alarm was spread;" and how "great sympathy has been shown by the Bombay public on behalf of the orphan children, who are now under the care of kind friends, and a subscription will be set on foot, in which it is hoped the Poona public, with its wonted generosity, will join." There has been no fire in Bell-lane, no gallant acts of "daring Volunteers," nobody burned to death, and no attempt to raise a subscription on behalf of orphan children. We shall look with curiosity for this enterprising correspondent's next communication, in which he promises to "acquaint you further when the police investigation is over," though we can hardly expect a higher flight of imagination than is contained in the message in the letter already published, describing how "the heat was so great *that the leads of the University Tower were pouring out of the rain spouts*, and it was with difficulty that the Fire Brigade men could remain near enough to work the delivery hose;" and how "all tram-cars were stopped, *and the first floor of Watson's Hotel was inundated to the depth of about half a foot* owing to the bad state of the road gutters."

EGYPT is threatened, with a gold mania in addition to her other excitements. The *Egyptian Gazette* reports that "the discovery of gold dust at Kassala is seriously occupying the attention of the Government. Details have been received from that place stating that gold dust was found to the extent of 3 0/0. Competent men are of opinion that, if the work be properly attended to, gold will be extracted from the stones and rocks found at the bottom of the wells, 23 metres deep, to the extent of 10·0/0. However, even 3 0/0 will pay all expenses and leave a margin of profit to the Government."

NEWS from the Cape received in England before the last mail left stated that Sir David Wedderburn, instead of proceeding direct to Natal as was expected, had gone to the Cape frontier through the desolate Karroo country.

IT is stated that in view of the proposal to grant a marriage allowance to Prince Leopold, a motion will be made asking Parliament to agree to the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the whole question of future annuities and allowances to members of the Royal family.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* says that in one sense at least Prince Bismarck and Mr. Gladstone may be compared, inasmuch as the latter is Minister of Finance and the Chancellor is Minister of Commerce—two posts which are somewhat identical, one difference being that Prince Bismarck appears before the nation with numerous propositions for fresh taxation, while the English Premier is enabled to show an improvement in the national revenue of Great Britain during the past year of nearly 3,000,000 pounds sterling.

BEFORE leaving Natal Sir Evelyn Wood, who expects to reach England by about the 5th of March, presented a banner to the Edendale troop of native horse. These were raised by the late Colonel Durnford from the Missionary Station at Edendale, some six miles from Maritzburg, before the Zulu war commenced. They were present at the battle of Isandhlwana, and were engaged with the enemy early in the day, but being outside the limits of the fight round the camp, were able after exhausting nearly all their ammunition, to get without serious loss down to the river, where they rendered good service in covering the retreat of the fugitives. Subsequently they formed part of the force under Sir Evelyn Wood, and were engaged with much credit at Zlobone, Cambula, ... and Ulundi.

THE exception of county Mayo from the arrangement giving extended powers to five Resident Magistrates over a dozen counties speaks at once, the *Daily News* says, for the accuracy of the information which reaches the Government, and of an extraordinary change in Mayo itself. From being the most disturbed district in Ireland Mayo has become one of the most peaceful. It is true there was a fight at Belmullet some time since, but Belmullet is one of those places which may be described as twenty miles from anywhere, and utterly beyond railroads and tramways. Central Mayo, from Ballina to Ballinrobe and from Westport to Claremorris, is as quiet now as it was alert and dangerous a year ago. As a proof of the extraordinary change which has come over the people, the facts may be cited that Mr. Boycott has got "his own again" so far as his house and farm at Lough Mask are concerned, and that he was seen only the other day in Castlebar not merely without police protection, but without carrying any weapon himself. Since Mr. Boycott gave up Lord Erne's agency the resentment of the people seems to have died out, and the owner of the name which has given a new verb to the Irish language is the least "Boycotted" man in the country. The change in Mayo is doubtless attributable to several causes. The tenants have accepted the "moonlight of peace" in a hopeful spirit, and they were also taught a lesson in the matter of Mr. Boycott, whose relief and whose case altogether did not cost life or limb to anybody. Castlebar was last year a hotbed of disaffection. Now it is one of the quietest places in Ireland, thanks in great measure to the firm yet gentle handling of the Resident Magistrate, Major Wyse.

AT the Hospice Générale at Rouen is a most remarkable woman. She is not deformed, or ugly, but has a strange habit of going to sleep. The luckless lady is subject to periodical attacks of lethargy. Her most recent one lasting for the highly creditable period of twenty days. Since the age of fourteen she has gradually been growing worse. At first she was content with a couple of days' slumber, but as time went on she demanded more until the climax was attained, when she required twenty days to get through her sleep. Under the circumstances it is not difficult to imagine that just before the onset of an attack she becomes nervous and taciturn. The onset is always sudden; she goes to sleep in a moment, whatever she may be doing. During the lethargic state it seems the face is well-coloured and warm, and respiration is regular, but there is general muscular rigidity. About half-past ten each night the legs begin to tremble. At eleven o'clock she opens her eyes, sits up and eats what is given to her without speaking. Then she again puts her head on the pillow and goes to sleep. Twice she has slept continuously for ninety-six hours, without taking food. We fear this worthy dame would be but a sorry partner as a wife. As time goes on she would require more sleep, until in a few years her husband would be enabled to enjoy her society but for a single month in the year.

A LONDON paper gives an amusing account of the prices paid by French actors and actresses, and by managers as well, for the "applause" of the audience. Ordinary applause, it appears, stands at 5f; prolonged applause, 10f; prolonged and noisy applause, 20f; three rounds of applause, 25f; simple recall, 25f; unlimited recalls, 50f; for appearing horror-struck, 5f; murmurs of affright, as if the power to applaud were lost, 15f; a moan followed by applause at the end of a scene of murder, 12½f; ordinary laughter, 5f; bursts of laughter, 10f; exclamations—"Oh, how droll!" &c., 15f; superlative exclamations—"It is simply magnificent!" "It is unequalled!" 20f. The *sifflet à succès*, or "the friendly hiss," is not, we learn, supplied under 20f. The item which strikes our fancy most is the "moan followed by applause at the end" of a murder scene, for which the groanist gets 10s. 5d—"a go." The profession of actor is often a lucrative one; of a playwright who hits the popular taste, a brilliantly paid one; but the man who could get continuous orders for "moans followed by applause" at the rate of half-a-guinea a sigh would do better business than either.

A SINGULAR accident befell a Scotch clergyman while preaching in a Nonconformist chapel at Shepherd's Bush on Sunday, January 8. He is said to have had "a vigorous style," and now and again the "portly preacher would lean his whole weight on the reading-stand, gazing intently into the faces of his auditors to deepen the impression of his counsels." While he was once thus gazing, the correspondent says, the audience were startled by seeing the reading-stand topple over the platform, followed headlong by the energetic preacher himself. Many rushed to his assistance; but although the fall was one of above seven feet, the minister quickly regained his footing, and at once returned to his place at the restored reading-stand." Before resuming the awkwardly interrupted discourse, the preacher remarked that "those who leaned upon the Master would be better sustained than he had been while leaning upon the reading-stand of His servant."

GOLD AND SILVER.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1881-82:—

IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1881.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	56,81,732	45,74,152	1,02,55,304
Exports	6,17,128	6,45,635	12,62,063
Net Imports	50,63,704	39,09,517	90,73,221
FIRST 9 MONTHS.			
Imports	3,79,30,010	3,06,82,845	6,86,12,855
Exports	71,292	89,61,525	90,35,817
Net Imports	3,78,55,718	2,17,21,320	5,95,77,038

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1881-82:—

IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1881.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (Assay value)	10,61,126	17,71,602	28,32,728
Coined & Examined	Nil.	9,61,076	9,61,076
FIRST 9 MONTHS.			
Coins and Bullion received (Assay Value)	40,69,399	40,67,973	81,67,371
Coined & Examined	34,99,535	40,10,854	74,90,389

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farring... road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Band, King's Own Regiment, Esplanade, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)
Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Bhagdon (s), from Cardiff; Italia (s), Liverpool; Pachamba (s), Karrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Llanarthen left, and the s. s. Culna entered, the dock on Sunday; the s. s. Orchis and Blachden entered it yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

Duo	Quis est Homo!.....Rossini.
Selection	.....Ocean un Ungeheuer. Weber.
Valse	.....Hochzeitreigen.....Gung'l.
Grand Selection	.....La Favorita.....Donizetti.
Valse	.....Loved and Lost.....Muller.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE CONVICT MAHARAJ.—The Wallabhacharyan Maharaj Vrijeshjee, who was imprisoned in the jail at Rajkote, has, says the *Bombay Sammachar*, been lately removed to Kurrachee.

THE WATER POLICE.—The Water Police hulk Elphinstone will be hauled into the Government Dock to-day for repairs, and during the time the hulk is in dock the Water Police will be located on board the hulk Auckland.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Bhow Wittoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal breach of trust in respect of two silver and two gold rings, of the collective value of Rs. 31, the property of Hussain Chandbhoy. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

COL. OLCOTT ON ZOROASTRIANISM.—At the request of some Parsee gentlemen, Col. H. S. Olcott, president and founder of the Theosophical Society, has kindly consented to deliver a public lecture on "The Spirit of the Zoroastrian Religion," in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Khetwady 6th lane, on the body of Gungadhur Ramchunder Josi. Deceased was aged forty-five years, and was a pensioner of the Educational Department. He was an habitual drunkard. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the week ending the 4th inst:—Horses, lame 1; bullocks, lame 15, sore neck 38, tumours on neck 2, emaciated 8, sores on body 1, bad hoofs 1. Total number of cases 65.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Dadu Abdoola was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on two separate charges—one of having in his possession eight pieces of wearing apparel and an umbrella, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account of their possession, and the other of dishonestly inducing Nursing Doorga to deliver to him Rs. 4 for a brass bangle, which he represented was a genuine silver article. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parel on the body of Syud Tippoo Syud Abdool Kadur, aged fifty years. Deceased was a raseldar in the Governor's body-guard, and lived in a small bungalow in the compound of Government House, Parel, with his wife and four children. For the last three or four days he had been suffering from fever, and was confined to his house. Yesterday morning he took out his Revolver, and was returning with it to his bed, when his wife, who witnessed the proceeding, raised an alarm. Immediately afterwards she heard a report, and found deceased on the bed, covered with blood. There was a slight tremor of the body, and he died in a few minutes. In December, 1879, deceased, it appears, had an attack of acute mania which lasted two months. After his recovery he always seemed depressed in spirits. He was taken before a medical board in January, 1880, but the board sent him back for further observation. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of Syud Tippoo Syud Abdool Kadur was caused by his having committed suicide by shooting himself through the chest with a revolver."

MARRIAGES IN PARSEE HIGH LIFE.—Several marriages in high life among Parsees were celebrated last night. Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the youngest son of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the second Baronet, and brother of the present Baronet, was married to a daughter of his aunt, his father's sister. A daughter of Rai Soonabai, a sister of the present Baronet, was also married to a son of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusji, of Messrs. Cooper and Co., landing agents and contractors at Bombay. The marriage festivities were held at Mazagon Castle, the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and at Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama's bungalow in the neighbourhood, which latter Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusji had borrowed for use on the occasion. There was a large and fashionable gathering of Parsees in both places. The marriage procession was formed towards sunset at Mr. Dadabhoy's, and went on foot to "Mazagon Castle," where the ceremony of tying the "nuptial knot" was performed by Parsee priests upon the two bridegrooms and the brides. Later in the evening dinners were provided at both places. The marriage ceremonies were again performed between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, being a repetition of the preceding evening's ceremonies. The "All-bless Baug," situated at Girgaum, has also been the scene of marriage festivities in the families of the sons of the generous-hearted founder of the building. It is profusely illuminated in the evenings with argand lamps, and arches, triangles, and columns of tumbler-buttees. A wedding took place there last night, and another takes place to-morrow.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.—Our English-knowing readers know, of course, that the English daily *Bombay Gazette* commands much influence in Government circles and among the enlightened public. In order to bring it within easy reach of the reading public, its proprietors have, at the instance of many of its subscribers, resolved to issue a bi-weekly edition of it, the first of which appeared last Wednesday, the 1st instant. We acknowledge with thanks a copy of it. We see that many political topics and news, as well as telegraphic messages, are embodied therein. Those who find it inconvenient to subscribe to the daily issue of the *Gazette* will find this bi-weekly edition very useful. Each number embodies the substance of the previous three days' editions of the *Gazette*. The price is not much, being only Rs. 12 per annum, which is a figure not high for all classes of readers. We sincerely wish the venture success.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th January, 1882, was 49,303 maunds, and in money Rs. 18,492. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 28th Jan., 1882.	Week ending 29th Jan., 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	38,828	21,588	17,240	..
Amount Rs.	25,021	14,290	10,731	..
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	73,402	53,564	19,838	..
Amount Rs.	22,512	13,868	8,644	..
JAGHEE—				
Weight Mds.	16,617	17,507	..	890
Amount Rs.	6,833	8,959	..	2,126
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	350	474	..	124
Amount Rs.	690	1,194	..	504
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	8,764	8,113	651	..
Amount Rs.	7,351	8,004	..	653
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	40,379	20,841	19,538	..
Amount Rs.	4,665	1,682	2,983	..
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	11,188	15,110	..	3,922
Amount Rs.	2,603	4,646	..	2,043
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	4,163	7,437	..	3,274
Amount Rs.	2,319	4,354	..	2,035
S. RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	858	8,629	..	7,771
Amount Rs.	1,125	5,032	..	3,907
COAL—				
Weight Mds.	17,651	5,230	12,421	..
Amount Rs.	4,795	333	4,462	..
DRY FRUIT—				
Weight Mds.	12,143	16,391	..	4,249
Amount Rs.	6,175	7,875	..	1,700
KUPPAS—				
Weight Mds.	6,455	157	6,298	..
Amount Rs.	1,568	32	1,536	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	1,07,496	1,13,949	..	6,453
Amount Rs.	38,667	35,563	3,104	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	3,38,203	2,88,990	49,303	..
Amount Rs.	1,24,324	1,05,832	18,492	..

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the list of prize winners at the annual meeting of the Western India Rifle Association held in December last:—

I.—THE MEMBERS' MATCH.—Rifle, Martini-Henry; 7 shots at 200 yards.

Prizes.	Scores.	Places.
1st	Surg.-Major J. B. Hamilton	...32 Shahjehanpore.
2nd	Capt. B. Phillips, B. V. R.	...32 Poona.
3rd	Sergt. A. J. Murray, B.V.R.	...31 Poona.
4th	H. M. Browne, Esq., E. L. Regt.	...31 Ranikhet.
5th	Color.-Sergt. T. H. Hopkins, P. V. R.	...31 Rupar.
6th	Mr. J. Jacob, S. L. Regt.	...31 Shahjehanpore.
7th	Captn. T. J. Ryves	...30 Shahjehanpore.
8th	Sergt. F. McDonnell, B.V.R.	...30 Poona.
9th	Mr. T. Lamb, S. L. Regt.	...30 Shahjehanpore.
10th	Qr.-Master Sergt. L. Donnelly, S. Regt.	...30 Kamptee.
11th	Mr. B. G. Lewis, E. L. Regt.	...29 Ranikhet.
12th	Capt. M. Fenton, S. L. Regt.	...29 Shahjehanpore.

II.—THE ASSOCIATION STAKES.—Rifle, Martini-Henry; 7 shots at 500 & 600 yards.

1st	Sergt. A. J. Murray, B.V.R.	...64 Poona.
2nd	Capt. M. Fenton, S. L. Regt.	...64 Shahjehanpore.
3rd	Mr. T. Lamb, S. L. Regt.	...63 Shahjehanpore.
4th	Color.-Sergt. J. Wigzell, E. L. Regt.	...59 Ranikhet.
5th	Capt B. Phillips, B. V. R.	...57 Poona.
6th	H. M. Brown, Esq., E. L. Regt.	...57 Ranikhet.
7th	Capt. W. H. Rushbrooke, E. Y. Regt.	...56 Poona.
8th	Sergt. S. G. Brebner, B. V. R.	...55 Poona.
9th	Sergt. W. Watkins, B. V. R.	...54 Bombay.
10th	Corpl. E. Eyres, B. V. R.	...54 Shahjehanpore.
11th	Mr. J. Jacob, S. L. Regt.	...54 Shahjehanpore.
12th	Color. Sergt. W. F. Melvin B. V. R.	...53 Bombay.

MATCH III.—Rifle, Martini-Henry; 10 shots at 700 yards.

1st	Surg.-Major J. B. Hamilton, A. M. D.	...47 Shahjehanpore.
2nd	Mr. B. G. Lewis, E. L. Regt.	...45 Ranikhet.
3rd	Capt. M. Fenton, S. L. Regt.	...45 Shahjehanpore.
4th	Mr. J. Ferguson, M.D., P.V.R.	...43 Rupar.
5th	Sergt. A. J. Murray, B.V.R.	...43 Poona.
6th	Mr. T. Lamb, S. L. Regt.	...42 Shahjehanpore.
7th	Capt. T. J. Ryves	...42 Shahjehanpore.
8th	Sergt. J. E. Keess, B. V. R.	...41 Bombay.
9th	Corpl. E. Eyres, B. V. R.	...41 Bombay.
10th	Capt. B. Phillips, B. V. R.	...41 Poona.
11th	Sergt. C. E. Morris, B. V. R.	...41 Bombay.
12th	Vol. D. J. Sharpe, B. V. R.	...40 Bombay.

IV. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.—Rifle, Martini-Henry; 10 shots at 800 yards.

1st	Mr. J. Ferguson, M.D., P.M.R.	...43 Rupar.
2nd	Lieut. W. F. Whithead, B.V.R.	...40 Bombay.
3rd	Lieut. Hooper	...39 Kamptee.
4th	Cr. Sergt. T. H. Hopkins, P.V.R.	...39 Rupar.
5th	Mr. T. Lamb, S. L. Regt.	...38 Shahjehanpore.
6th	Pte. Clarke	...38 Secunderabad.
7th	Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee	...38 Poona.
8th	Mr. B. G. Lewis, E. L. R.	...37 Ranikhet.
9th	Vol. D. J. Sharpe, B. V. R.	...37 Bombay.
10th	Capt. A. Wright, E. L. R.	...36 Ranikhet.
11th	Lieut. O'Donnell	...36 Kamptee.
12th	Mr. H. M. Browne, E. L. Regt.	...35 Ranikhet.

MATCH V.—Rifle, Martin-Henry; 10 shots at 900 yards.

1st	Mr. T. Lamb, S. L. Regt.	...38 Shahjehanpore.
2nd	Pte. Clarke	...38 Secunderabad.
3rd	Sergt. A. J. Murray, B.V.R.	...37 Poona.
4th	Sergt. Major J. B. Hamilton, A.M.D.	...37 Shahjehanpore.
5th	Vol. J. Fido, B.V.R.	...36 Bombay.
6th	Lieut. O. Donnell	...36 Kamptee.
7th	Capt. B. Phillips, B.V.R.	...36 Poona.
8th	Cr. Sergt. W. F. Melvin, B. V. R.	...35 Bombay.
9th	Capt. W. H. Rushbrook, E. Y. Regt.	...35 Poona.
10th	Pte. Dilford	...34 Secunderabad.
11th	Lieut. Hooper.	...32 Kamptee.
12th	Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee	...32 Poona.

MATCH VI.—Rifle, Martini-Henry; 7 shots at 500 yards.

1st	Mr. J. Jacob, S. L. Regt.	...34 Shahjehanpore.
2nd	Lieut. Nugent, R.A.	...34 Kamptee.
3rd	Mr. H. M. Browne, E.L. Regt.	...34 Ranikhet.
4th	Mr. J. Ferguson M. D. P. V. R.	...33 Rupar.
5th	Sergt. A. J. Murray, B.V.R.	...32 Poona.
6th	Lieut. W. F. Whitehead, B. V. R.	...31 Bombay.
7th	Sergt. W. Watkins, B.V.R.	...31 Bombay.
8th	Capt. A. Wright, E.L. Regt.	...30 Ranikhet.
9th	Dorabjee Pudumjee, Esq.	...30 Poona.
10th	Capt. B. Phillips, B.V.R.	...30 Poona.
11th	Vol. J. Fido, B.V.R.	...30 Bombay.
12th	Sergt. C. E. Morris, B.V.R.	...30 Bombay.

MATCH VII.—Rifle any, military breech-loaders; 7 shots at 200 yards.

1st	Mr. T. Lamb, S. L. Regt	...34 Shahjehanpore.
2nd	Mr. H. M. Browne, E. L. Regt.	...33 Ranikhet.
3rd	Surg. Major J. B. Hamilton, A.M.D.	...33 Shahjehanpore.
4th	Mr. B. G. Lewis, E. L. Regt	...33 Ranikhet.
5th	Sergt. Mr. Morris, B.V.R.	...32 Bombay.
6th	Mr. J. Ferguson, M.D., P.V.R.	...32 Rupar.
7th	Lieut. Nugent, R. A.	...31 Kamptee.
8th	Sergt. S. G. Brebner B. V. R.	...31 Poona.
9th	Vol. D. J. Sharp, B. V. R.	...31 Bombay.
10th	Sergt. W. Watkins, B.V.R.	...30 Bombay.
11th	Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee,	...30 Poona.
12th	Corpl. W. Rodger B.V.R.	...30 Bombay.

MATCH VIII.—Rifle any, military breech-loaders; 7 shots at 500 yards.

1st	Surg.-Major J. B. Hamilton, A. M. D.	...31 Shahjehanpore.
2nd	Mr. B. G. Lewis, E. L. Regt.	...31 Ranikhet.
3rd	Lieut. Nugent, R. A.	...31 Kamptee.
4th	Mr. T. Lamb, S. L. Regt.	...30 Shahjehanpore.
5th	Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee,	...30 Poona.
6th	Capt. W. H. Rushbrooke, E. Y. Regt.	...30 Poona.
7th	Sergt. J. H. May	...30 Rupar.
8th	Corpl. Sergt. T. H. Hopkins, P. V. R.	...30 Rupar.
9th	Mr. J. Jacob, S. L. Regt.	...29 Shahjehanpore.
10th	Lieut. O'Donnell	...29 Kamptee.
11th	Pte. Frances	...29 Secunderabad.
12th	Lieut. Lloyd	...28 Shahjehanpore.

MATCH IX.—Rifle any, military breech-loaders; 7 shots at 600 yards.

1st	Mr. T. Lamb, S. L. Regt.	...32 Shahjehanpore.
2nd	Capt. A. Wright, E. L. Regt.	...32 Ranikhet.
3rd	Surg.-Major J. B. Hamilton, A. M. D.	...30 Shahjehanpore.
4th	Mr. H. M. Browne, E. L. Regt.	...30 Ranikhet.
5th	Sergt. S. G. Brebner, B.V.R.	...30 Poona.
6th	Qr.-Mr. Sergt. L. Donelly, S. Regt.	...29 Kamptee.
7th	Capt. W. H. Rushbrooke E. Y. Regt.	...28 Poona.
8th	Vol. D. J. Sharpe	...28 Rupar.
9th	Corpl. C. E. Francis	...27 Rupar.
10th	Mr. J. Jacob, S. L. Regt.	...27 Shahjehanpore.
11th	Lieut. Lloyd	...26 Secunderabad.
12th	Sergt. Butler S. Regt.	...26 Secunderabad.

MATCH X.—Rifle any, military breech-loaders; 7 shots at 700, and 800 yards.

1st	Mr. T. Lamb, S. L. Regt.	...92 Shahjehanpore.
2nd	Sergt. A. J. Murray, B.V.R.	...90 Poona.
3rd	Sergt. S. G. Brebner, B.V.R.	...89 Poona.
4th	Mr. H. M. Browne, E. L. Regt.	...88 Ranikhet.
5th	Vol. J. Fido, B.V.R.	...85 Bombay.
6th	Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee	... 84 Poona.
7th	Sergt. W. Watkins, B.V.R.	...81 Bombay.
8th	Sergt. J. E. Keess, B.V.R.	...81 Bombay.
9th	Mr. B. G. Lewis, E. L. Regt.	...81 Ranikhet.
10th	Lieut. G. Pe

[illegible] is a matter [illegible]culation[illegible]er; there may [illegible]nality an im[illegible]ment of rural and urban tramways, b[illegible]tistics of the last six years do not point t[illegible]such conclusion without some special reason or circumstances, some altered condition or arrangements. Any novel, economic, and convenient mode of traction, clean, silent, manageable, and inexpensive, might revolutionise matters; in the meantime, however, it may be safer to assume that future extension will correspond to that of the past, and that tramways for some years to come may resemble tramways as they are.

Referring to the Parliamentary Return of Street and Road Tramways, giving statistics down to June 30, 1881, it will be seen that the total length of line open for traffic in the United Kingdom is still less than 500 miles; of which about four-fifths are in England and Wales.

Taking the English statistics as the greater and more instructive data, apart from Scotland and Ireland generally, the mileage open has been in 1876, 94 miles; in 1877, 147; in 1878, 194; in 1879, 233; in 1880, 282; and in 1881, 376 miles, the increase being steady up to 1880, and then by a sudden bound making up for the slower rate of extension in 1879 and 1880, the two years of extreme commercial depression; thus, a sanguine future cannot well be based on the exceptional increase of 1881. The whole of the statistics for 1881 show a corresponding increase which should therefore not lead us to misjudge the future by expecting annual extension at a steady rate of 81 per cent., without some exceptional cause. The total capital expended in English tramways only amounted to 5,141,507*l.* in 1881 on 103 undertakings, or 376 miles. Thirty of these undertakings not yet open for traffic and 20 do not render very explicit definite data. Dealing then with the remaining 53 undertakings, which we may suppose to be in working order, or mostly so, we find that the percentages of net profit in 1881, on capital expended up to that date, were roughly as follows, in each case:

Table of Percentages of Net Profit.

Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number	Percentage.
1	3	12	3¼	23	6	34	3½
2	2½	13	3	24	1	35	6
3	16	14	0½	25	6½	36	2½
4	12	15	5½	26	0½	37	2
5	4	16	8	27	4½	38	5½
6	6½	17	4½	28	2	39	8
7	14	18	6	29	6½	40	6½
8	11	19	5½	30	2	41	4½
9	1½	20	7½	31	8	42	1½
10	1½	21	1½	32	5½	43	0
11	2	22	7½	33	2	44	0

Nine worked at a loss.

Out of these 53 tramway undertakings, presumed to be in working order, 18 yield upwards of 5 per cent. net profit, and 26, or half of them, yield more than 3 per cent. net profit. Among those worked at a loss, the percentage of loss is often 3 per cent, and sometimes 5 per cent. It is evident, therefore, that some peculiar advantage is necessary for the investor to look favourably on English tramways, and the circumstances and cases of the most prosperous tramways are hence deserving of attention. These are the Birmingham and Staffordshire, Bristol Company's Cardiff, Leeds, Leicester, London, London-street, Manchester Suburban, Newcastle, Newport, North Metropolitan, Plymouth-street, Salford, Sheffield, Southport, Wallasey, Wantage, and Wirral.

These are only in some cases companies with high invested capital, but the majority are located at places of probable high traffic, and have double lines. The companies using locomotive engines are six in all, Blackburn, Bristol Company's, Dewsbury, Leeds, North Staffordshire, and Wantage, of which half are in the preceding list.

If we now take the 26 tramways paying 3 per cent. net and upwards, the abstract of their receipts and working expenses, which is annexed in a tabular form, will be found to throw some light on the conditions necessary to sound and steady remunerative working. The most marked feature in all these is the low expense for maintenance of way. The conditions therefore of a paying line are a sufficient capital invested, a double line, high traffic and a well-made and well-designed line, requiring small cost in maintenance. Good engineering, therefore, is quite as indispensable in tramways as in public works of any other sort; and people holding the opinion that any one may design and superintend a tramway with very little difference as regards effect, are entirely wrong.

The horsing of tramways is an important part of the expenditure on a line in good working order; the expense is no doubt partly dependent on the local cost of forage, and the care and treatment the animals receive; the annual performance of a horse in miles run in cars may, however, be deduced from statistics. Wading through the figures, the results appear to lie between 1,000 and 4,000 miles per annum as extremes, and ordinarily from 2,000 to 3,000 miles; but it is impossible to discover whether the greater mileage performed, wears out the horses so much sooner as to be unprofitable. Tramway horses have short effective lives, not so much due to the mileage performed in actual traction as to the strain from frequent stoppages and startings; and there is good reason to believe that were they entirely relieved of these strains, their effective lives would be greatly lengthened, from four to nearly six years, that is, by 50 per cent. A really good accumulator, acting as a brake in stopping, and affording motive power in starting, would be invaluable to tramway companies; but, as we have informed, the drivers do not want to have another handle to work; thus not only do the horses suffer, but we become obedient to our servants. Accumulators are, however, in use on one or two lines, though no mention is made in the returns of these useful appliances; it would be very simple to add to the columns of working stock, one for cars with accumulators. Another matter, the description or sort of car used, arranged under some general typical form, might well be given in the statistics. The amount of traffic, and the more extensive use of tram-cars by passengers is greatly dependent on this; the habits of English people are gradually altering, they are not contented with merely getting a passage from one place to another in a certain time at a fixed cost, they wish to be comfortable in so doing, and not to cause discomfort to others. The usual performance in arriving at a seat, by pushing aside the feet and knees of three persons, elbowing a forth, and endangering the eyesight of a fifth with an umbrella or parasol, is now becoming repulsive even to the performers. Shovin' Arry does not enjoy it so much as formerly, he even rebukes scrambling Tom and whistling Dick, and admonishes them to "go it easy." Convenience in public vehicles is becoming one of the necessities; large numbers of persons will for want of it avoid using the vehicles whenever possible; and this forms a cause of serious loss of traffic.

The future of tramways, like the past, rests entirely on the basis of the requirements of the public, whose wishes and views have therefore to be borne in mind, in any forecast. Tramway traffic occupies an intermediate position between that of omnibuses and railways; yielding to the former in the narrower and more crowded thoroughfares, and unable to compete with the latter in speed and capacity for traffic. That their usefulness will be extended when steam or some other motive power takes the place of horses is evident, but at present urban tramways are confined to certain main roads, steam power on these lines is banished to rural and retired localities. The question that arises therefore is, will this condition of things change?

It is scarcely probable that rails will be allowed in the crowded thoroughfares, where their existence would prove a serious inconvenience to the ordinary wheeled traffic, and it may therefore be safely predicted that their great extension will be in joining up the ever-widening suburbs to the metropolis or to provincial towns, and in connecting smaller towns and villages together; especially will this latter extension increase with the greater use of steam or other power instead of horses. It is probable that we shall see shortly important developments in this direction; Messrs. Siemens Brothers showed at Paris a practical application of electricity to propelling street cars, and this system is already receiving further application. We have yet to learn how far stored-up electricity can be applied satisfactorily, but we may look confidently for this problem to be solved before long.—*Engineering.*

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

No. 1 OF 1882.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay up to noon of the 1st March, 1882, and then and there opened, for the SUPPLY at the undermentioned stations in the Bengal Presidency, and in the quantities or numbers noted against each, of COUNTRYMANUFACTURED COTTON SHEETING or SHEETS for Barrack and Hospital Bedding of European Troops in the Bengal Presidency.

2. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country-manufactured Cotton Sheeting" or "Sheets."

3. Deliveries will be taken in two equal instalments, on 1st July and 1st August, 1882; and a Tender may be for the supply of the quantities or numbers required at any one, two, or at all three stations. A Tender for the supply, at one of the stations named, of the entire quantity or number required, will also receive consideration.

4. A sample of the cloth to be supplied can be inspected in the Commissariat Office at Bombay. Form of Tender can also be had on application. Tenders will only be received in the form obtainable from this Office.

5. The cloth to be supplied is to be in every respect (weight, texture, &c.) equal to the Commissariat sample, and acceptance of supplies will be subject to approval of the Commissariat Officer and of Committee; and deliveries must be made in pieces of 47 1-3 yards in length if sheeting, and 7½ feet each if sheets.

6. Each Tender to be accompanied, as earnest-money, by a Government promissory note, duly endorsed to the Executive Commissariat Officer, or by a Treasury receipt for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the value, at the tendered rate, of the quantity of Sheeting tendered for; but the earnest-money of any one Tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000.

7. Security for the performance of the contract will be required at 10 per cent. upon the aggregate value of the Sheeting or sheets at the rate of the accepted Tender.

8. Government to have the power to accept any Tender in whole or in part, or to reject any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

Station of supply.	Sheeting on Sheets 48 inches wide.		Sheeting on Sheets 60 Inches wide.		Total Sheeting or Sheets.		Remarks.
	Yards Sheeting.	No. Sheets.	Yards Sheeting.	No. Sheets.	Yards Sheeting.	No. Sheets.	
Calcutta.	27366	11728	5100	2186	32466	13914	Deliverable in the Commissariat Godown at the stations named, in two equal instalments, on 1st July and 1st August 1882.
Meerut..	27367	11729	5100	2186	32467	13915	
Lahore..	27367	11729	5100	2186	32467	13915	
TOTAL.	82100	35186	15300	6558	97400	41744	

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1882.

OBITUARY OF 1881.

BEFORE the year closes it may be of some interest to glance at its death-roll, and from the list of appended names it will be seen that the list of losses is a long and serious one.

Two assassinations will long cause this year to be associated with gloomy memories. Alexander II. of Russia was mortally injured in the streets of his capital on the afternoon of Sunday, March 13, and died within three hours. General Garfield, who had been installed as President of the United States nine days before the murder of the Czar was shot at in Washington on the morning of Saturday, July 2, by Charles Guiteau, who is now upon his trial, and died from the effects of the wounds on the 20th of September. Other notable names are those of Prince George of Hesse, the Queen Dowager of Denmark, Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, Prince Pierre Bonapart, Prince Augustus Louis (Duke of Saxony), and Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.

The Earl of Beaconsfield heads the list of members of the House of Lords who have died this year, and amongst the other peers removed by death were Lord Camoys, the Earl of Cottenham, Lord Ormathwaite, the Earl of Seafield, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl of Harrington, Lord Hatherly, the Earl of Gainsborough, Lord Airey, Lord Hanmer, the Earl of Caithness, the Earl of Wicklow, and Lord Carew.

The obituary of members of the House of Commons includes the names of Major Fairfax Cartwright, Sir Richard Musgrave, Sir Charles Reed, Sir Philip Egerton, Mr. Edward Hermon, Col. Jolcey, Mr. Leycock, the Right Hon. W. N. Massey, Mr. M. A. Macdonald, Mr. Walter Powell, and Viscount Helmsley.

"George Eliot" had died nine days before the beginning of the year, which was barely six weeks old before this illustrious writer was followed to the grave by Mr. Carlyle, at the advanced age of 86. Amongst other more or less distinguished authors who have died within the year are Mrs. C. S. Hall, Lord William Pitt Lennox, the Hon. Grantly Berkeley, Mr. James Spedding, Mr. Samuel Sharpe, and Mr. William Rathbone Greg.

The losses in the ranks of Church dignitaries have been heavy. The Dean of Westminster, Dr. Arthur Penrhyn Stan[illegible] and the Sub-Dean, Lord John Thynne, have [illegible] and to these must be added the Rev. Ch[illegible] Pearson, Canon of Salisbury; [illegible]rd, Provost of Trinity Co[illegible] Dr. Cartmell, Master of C[illegible]; the Ven. J. Cleaby, A[illegible] Rev. Dr. Bateson, Mas[illegible] Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. [illegible] St. Paul's; the Ven. R. B. Ho[illegible] of Worcester; the Hon. and Rev. Willi[illegible] Canon of York; Canon Ridgway; Archde[illegible] Randall, the Right Rev. Dr. Barclay, Bishop of Jerusalem; the Rev. Tresham Gregg; the Dean of Wells; the Rev. C. W. Webber, Sub-Dean of St. Paul's; and the Rev. Canon Leighton.

The Nonconformists have lost Mr. Edward Miall; the Wesleyans, the Rev. Dr. F. J. Jobson and the Rev. Dr. Punshon; Dr. Cumming, formerly Minister of the Scotch National Church in Crown-court, has died; while from the ranks of the Roman Catholic [illegible] have been removed the Archbishop of [illegible] Southwark, the Bisop of Shrews[illegible]

[illegible]ve lost Sir Henry [illegible] few days of his [illegible]igh Court of Justice), [illegible]Lush, Mr. Justice [illegible]Mr. Joshua Williams, [illegible]r. George Little, Vice-[illegible]Lancaster.

[illegible]litary and naval services [illegible]neral Sir George Jacob, [illegible]ral J. H. Francklyn, Sir George Po[illegible]illied at Majuba), and General Sir Richard [illegible]

The dramatic profession has sustained the loss by death of Mrs. Stirling, Frances Bateman, Mr. Edward Askew Sothern, Mr. William Rowles Belford, Mr. Samuel Emery, Mr. Charles Lamb Kenney, Mr. John Lee, Mr. Charles Dilon, and Mr. J. W. Anson.

Other well-known names in the various walks of life are those of Mr. George Edmund Street, architect of the Royal Courts of Justice; Mr. William Fanson, trainer; Mr. George Dodd, author; Mr. Alfred Elmore, artist; Professor David Liston; Mr. John Gould, ornithologist, Sir Richard Graves, formerly Governor of Hong Kong; Henry Constable, the jockey; Lady Mildred Beresford-Hope, Dr. William Hardwicke, coroner for Central Middlesex; the Right Hon. W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras; Mr. William Corrie and Mr. Edward Tyrrell, formerly Remembrancers of the City of London; Mrs. Frances Moore, authoress; Sir Josiah Mason, philanthropist; Mr. Edmond Beales, formerly President of the Reform League; Mr. George Borrow, author and traveller; Mr. J. H. Burton, Scotch historiographer; Sir William Heathcote, formerly M.P. for the University of Oxford; Mr. Edward Trelawny, Byron's companion in Italy; Mr. Winter Jones, late Principal Librarian at the British Museum; Sir Hugh Owen, late Secretary of the Local Government Board; Mr. John Prescott Knight, Secretary to the Royal Academy; Mr. William Burges, architect and archæologist; Dr. Humphry Sandwith, chief of the medical staff during the siege of Kars; Mr. Samuel Palmer, water-colour painter; Mr. Solomon Hart, R.A., Librarian of the Academy; Dr. George Rolleston, Linacre Professor of Physiology; Mr. James Thorne, F.S.A.; and Mr. William Brodie, sculptor.

The first day of the New Year opened with the death of M. Blanqui, the French Revolutionist politician, who had been three times sentenced to death, and had passed half his life in prison. Other well-known names are those of Count Arrivabene, "father" of the Italian Senate; Prince Andre Troubetskoi; M. Drouin de Lhuys, M. Emile de Girardin, Field Marshal Benedek, commander of the Austrian forces in the war of 1866; Count Harry Arnim, M. Littre, M. Dufaure, Baron Haymerle, Baron James Edward Rothschild, and the Marquis de Lavalette, who occupied a prominent position as a diplomatist in the time of the Second Empire.—*Daily News.*

SMALL-POX AMONGST THE PECULIAR PEOPLE.

A VERDICT OF "MANSLAUGHTER."

ON January 12, an inquest was held at Plumstead by Mr. Arundel Carttar, coroner for Kent, on the body of Abraham Morby, aged eight, whose parents are members of the religious sect known as the "Peculiar People." The boy died of small-pox on the Sunday previous, and, there being no medical attendant to sign a certificate of death, the case was reported to the coroner. The inquiry created much interest, and there was a large attendance of the Peculiar People, the "sisters" of the sect being especially prominent in their Quaker-like dress. The body lay in the parish mortuary, where the jury, after protesting against the risk to which they were subjected, viewed it, most of them being satisfied by looking in at the open door. The foreman of the jury further complained, on returning to the inquest room, that they were endangered by being brought into contact with the witnesses fresh from a house "reeking with infection;" but the coroner, while sharing the objection, said there was no alternative to proceeding with their duty.—The first witness was Rachel Morby, who said she was the wife of John Morby, labourer, residing at 29, Orchard-road, Plumstead. The deceased, their son, was eight years and five months old, and had been healthy until the 27th of December, when he was taken ill with small-pox. She knew it was small-pox, because his elder brother James was taken with it three weeks or a month previously. Two others of the family had been attacked, and were now getting better. The deceased was no worse than the others until last Sunday, when her husband went for the elders of the church, and one of them came, laid his hands upon the child, and prayed to the Lord to save his life, but the Lord thought fit to take him, and he died at four o'clock in the afternoon. The name of the elder was Thomas Hines.—The Coroner: Did none of you seek medical aid? Witness: No! we do not believe in that [illegible] trust the Lord—who is all[illegible] while this disease was [illegible] husband and nephew [illegible]sual? Yes. (Sensation.) [illegible] Kersey, on the Park [illegible] for open air, but, of [illegible] sometimes.—Do you [illegible]u to murder a street [illegible] fear of that.—Did you [illegible] authorities? No. We [illegible]essary to do so.—And [illegible]our neighbours? I do [illegible]ighbours; they are "the world."—Dr. Alfred Sharpe, house surgeon, said he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and that the child had died of confluent small-pox. He could not say that medical attendance would have saved the boy's life, but it would certainly have increased the probability of his recovery.—Thomas Hines said he was one of the elders of the Peculiar People, and had seen the deceased three times during his illness. Last Sunday he laid hands upon him and prayed for his recovery, as directed in the 5th chapter of the Epistle of James, verses 14 and 15, and in many other parts of the Bible. He did not advise medical aid, as he considered it superfluous while they had faith in God.—The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against John Morby, and he was committed for trial, but allowed at liberty on bail.

BODY-SNATCHING.

A CORRESPONDENT of the highest credibility sends us the following statement, as to which he alleges that the facts are within his personal knowledge. Body-snatching is not, perhaps, so utterly unknown in England nowadays as some people would suppose, and it would seem that it is occasionally even possible to carry it out under legal sanction. A case is likely to come before the law courts shortly, in which the widow of a gentleman of position is suing for the cost of cremating his body at Milan, at a time when she supposed he was lying interred in a metropolitan cemetery. The gentleman had expressed a decided preference for cremation as a means of disposing of his mortal remains; but his family would not, on his death, consent to act on what they regarded as a whim, and he was buried in the usual way. Some friends, however, not of his own household, determined that his wishes should be respected; and so, without the knowledge of his relations, had his body exhumed and conveyed to Italy, where it was cremated. The deceased's family heard nothing of this extraordinary proceeding until they received a very heavy bill for the costs of the removal to Milan and cremation. Naturally enough, they refuse to pay for what they regard as an outrage on their feelings; and the trial is likely to lead to some curious revelations. It seems almost incredible that a body could be openly removed from a family burying-ground in a metropolitan cemetery without the sanction or even knowledge of the relations of the deceased and proprietors of the ground; but truth is often stranger than fiction.—*British Medical Journal.*

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